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# BOOK NOTES

CONSISTING OF

LITERARY GOSSIP, CRITICISMS OF BOOKS AND  
LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTERS CONNECTED  
WITH RHODE ISLAND.

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VOL. XX.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER INC., 1903.

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PROVIDENCE:  
SIDNEY S. RIDER.

1903.



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# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1903.

Vol 29  
No 1

## Sir William Blackstone on Religious Liberty.

On the 22nd August, 1772, Robert Bell, a publisher, at Philadelphia, printed in the Providence Gazette an advertisement, specially addressed to Rhode Island men concerning a Supplement which he intended publishing to an edition which he had published of Blackstone's Commentaries. This advertisement reads "The lovers of Religious Freedom, the Right of Private Judgment, and universal and impartial liberty in matters of conscience, are requested to encourage then these curious Tracts on Civil and Religious Liberty in which all mankind are interested." These Tracts are: 1st, "Priestley's Remarks on some paragraphs in Mr. Blackstone's 4th Volume;" 2nd, Blackstone's Answer; and, 3rd, Mr. Priestley's Reply to Mr. Blackstone's Answer; 4th, the Case of an Election in County Middlesex, England; 5th, Furneaux's Letters to Mr. Blackstone concerning his Exposition of the Act of Toleration; (Statutes at Large 1691) and some positions relative to religious liberty in his celebrated Commentaries on the laws of England; 6th, the Argument of Mr. Justice Foster in the Court of Judges Delegates; and 7th, the Speech of Lord Mansfield, in the House of Lords in the Cause of the City of London and the Dissenters. This volume is the 5th of the issue of Blackstone's Commen-

taries as published by Bell, of Philadelphia in 1773. It is not issued with any other edition, but it has, or ought to have much interest to all students of Rhode Island History. The strongest things contained in the book, are the criticisms of Mr. Furneaux, who was a Dissenting Clergyman then living at Clapham, in Surrey. These letters by Mr. Furneaux were seven (7) in number. They passed through several editions, so great was their power, and under them Mr. Blackstone was led to change the structure of his text in his subsequent editions. There are two articles concerning this in the Gentleman's Magazine. The first in volume 51; the second in volume 53.

The January *Century* will specially interest students of American literature because of a lot of new material concerning Edgar Poe. The more we can divest ourselves of the materialistic figure of this man, the greater his intellect appears. Concerning this new material the Editor of the *Century* says, "we (the *Century*) have made a 'find' in the discovery of 'The Poe-Chivers Papers,' a generous instalment of which appears in this number. They consist of unprinted letters of Poe, with a personal sketch of him by his friend Dr. Chivers of Georgia, besides interesting conversations in which Poe gives his opinions of Shelly, Tennyson, Keats and others. These papers, which are,



perhaps, among the last material of the sort to be published concerning Poe, are edited by Professor Woodberry and accompanied by portraits of Poe and Chivers.

The Editor has this fine thought in his Topics of the Time concerning labor:—

"We wish to call attention to another principle involved in the labor question: namely, that the workingman is entitled to something more than his "wage"; that the law of supply and demand, though it inevitably is felt in the so-called "labor-market," is not the only law to be obeyed; that something more, even, than fair-dealing, namely, human sympathy, is to be exercised by the employer; and, by the same principle, that the workingman should reciprocate this sentiment of consideration and sympathy."

In the light of the recent evidence concerning the brutal management ex-

ercised by the Coxe Brothers, and the Markle Company, of Coal Operators, can we expect an ignorant laborer to exhibit human sympathy toward the owners of the mines.

Suppose Dr. Garvin should appoint a real Democrat, as Police Commissioner, in place of Luther, has not Luther, the Supreme Court at hand to rescue him. Here is the editorial opinion of the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner under such conditions.

"Behind the executive, is the General Assembly and the Supreme Court; the former, has on joint ballot, a safe Republican majority and even the new house of Representatives will be Republican by a small majority; the Supreme Court while it is, as it should be, above partisan influence, is so constituted as to furnish a safeguard against thoughtless and inconsiderate legisla-

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tion or hasty and ill-advised executive action of a nature to imperil the liberties of the state or in any large degree the prosperity of its citizens."

Governor Garvin owes his election, as Governor, to a belief among those who voted for him, that he would stand sternly upright against all political corruption. Are they to be thus so quickly "enlightened." I do not believe it.

The appointment of Sims, as a Police Commissioner, *as a Democrat*, by a Republican Governor, dictated it is said by this Jew, is sufficiently scandalous. Sims is a recent comer into Rhode Island.

It is not of the slightest consequence to Governor Garvin whether the Senate supports his nominations, or not. If they are good, and stopped, Governor Garvin will be again elected—but if the people believe that Governor Garvin truckles with this Jew, he will never again hold the office. We shall soon

know, for the Jew says William H. Luther's term is soon out, and Governor Garvin will re-appoint him.

"I never heard a passion so confused.  
So strange, outrageous, and so variable.  
As the dog Jew did utter in the streets."  
(*Merchant of Venice*, Act. 2, Sec. 8.)

In New York, we have seen Judges offered \$50,000 bribery money—or have seen them buy their seats for \$12,000. That is *business*. But here, they piddle. The number of legal gentlemen who rushed their pictures into the hands of Jake the Jew, for publication in the *Journal*, as suitable *non-partisan* candidates, as Judge Rogers' successor, is positively laughable. BOOK NOTES had not supposed we had so many competent legal heads in Rhode Island.

The time has come to put an upright and honest Democrat upon this Bench. In spite of the statement of the Pawtuxet *Valley Gleaner* that this Court "is above partisan influence as it should be," Not a Democrat has been elected

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upon it since 1868, and not one has sat upon the Bench since 1881, now, more than twenty years.

The *Review of Reviews* begins a new volume with one of its characteristic numbers—a publication that could never by any possibility be mistaken for any other magazine in the world—128 pages as full of real “news” as the morning paper and yet as solid and well-considered as the best of the foreign quarterlies. Venezuela is very much at the front at the opening of the new year, and the *Review* not only gives space to a valuable editorial discussion of the British and German claims and the proposed modes of adjustment, but opens its pages to a full presentation of the case of the powers against the little South American state. Among the subjects engaging the attention of Congress hardly one can be named that is more important in its bearings on the public welfare than the question of protecting the grazing lands of the West, from which comes the na-

tional meat supply. This is the theme of the authoritative and judicious article from the pen of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, who has made a special study of the Western cattle situation. Dr. Andrews' article is accompanied by an exhaustive inquiry into the present advance in beef prices by Mr. Fred. C. Croxton, of the national Department of Labor.

These are but specimens. No intelligent men can afford to let it pass unread.

As to my rights, in the way of medical practice—do they exist, or are they under the control of the Providence *Journal*, and some allopathic Doctor. Can these men take matter from a sore in a horse's leg, and ram it into my flesh, against my will—for that is Vaccination. Have I not the right, in case I am sick, to employ such service as I wish, whether it suits this “Journal” and this Doctor, or not. They think my right to get well depends upon their fees, and they go straightway to

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the General Assembly for a law whereby to compel me to be treated by themselves—the *Journal* with contemptuous paragraphs, and the Doctor with Drugs, and vile matter. The publication, by the *Journal*, 16 December, concerning a death by Brights Disease is an instance—a woman died of this disease, under the care of a Christian Scientist. The *Journal* with large letters describes it a murder. Can a Doctor cure Brights Disease. Never, nor in truth, can he cure any other disease.

The newspapers are steadily lying about the recent Christmas trade. Here's the latest from the "*Journal*"—"Receipts were Large"—"Dealers find Little Fault." What do those phrases mean? Positively, nothing. The receipts may have been large, and yet not one half the usual sums expended. The second admits that the Dealers *do* find fault. But, is a shop-keeper going to hunt up a newspaper reporter, and enlarge upon his loss of trade, and lack of profit. Such statements, like so much in these modern newspapers, merely discloses the terrible depravity of the publisher—and when rightly considered, establish a

fact, which the paragraphs were written to overthrow.

How much better would a proposed Elastic Currency be than was the former money, Gold and Silver. Paper bills issued by a Bank based upon my promissory note, or your's either, is in what this scheme consists. Ever since the destruction of silver as money, some wild scheme for an Elastic Currency has been urged.

The shores of the sea consist of land—this land is part of the land of an adjoining owner. If this owner can manage his property as he sees fit, what is to become of commerce. On what different basis is the ownership by individuals of the Coal Mines?

The action of men, supposed to be intelligent, in killing thousands of cows for tuberculosis because of the danger of their milk to human life, betrays a lack of thought, and a weakness in investigation which is appalling. Now another cattle scare is being worked by the newspapers. It is unadulterated nonsense. It is the "Mouth Disease." It is not half so deadly as are the newspapers which lie so fast concerning it.

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The Springfield Republican has a leader entitled "One growing property-less class" in which it says, "Although population in Massachusetts is increasing steadily, the number of persons assessed for taxation on property is steadily decreasing." BOOK NOTES has shown the same conditions here in Rhode Island. In 1708 the proportion of land owners in Providence was 16½ per cent. of the population; in 1850 the percentage had fallen to 8 per cent.; and in 1900 it had dropped to 4½ per cent. Such a condition could never have happened had it not been for "protective" tariffs for *laborers* which began here in 1783 by our General Assembly.

There was once a time when newspapers were considered one of the greatest means of educating the people; and one of the greatest engines to establish, and preserve, Republican government. Today, the very reverse is the fact, they are printed not to educate, but to deceive, and they will prove to be the most effective engine in the

destruction of such governments. The late Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, in a speech in the Senate in 1845 said, "Much as I respect the character, and usefulness of many of these publications, I cannot forget that in some of them I have seen, there is evidence that a sort of deleterious oxyde comes from the types which is calculated to poison the fountains of social life. (Providence Journal, 24th February, 1845.)

In the light of my recent experience at the hands of the *Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle* and *Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner*, it gives me solid pleasure to print this little note, which was the last ever written to me by its distinguished writer.

Dear Mr. Rider:—

With my modest subscription to your excellent little paper, in which perfect freedom of thought, and speech happily reign, I beg to send my good wishes for the New Year.

Very truly yours,

George William Curtis.

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An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster, and Lord Mansfield 8 vo. p.p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.

Lt. Col. Louis Bache. Trial by Court Martial for Mutiny, Disobedience of Orders, Insurrection, etc., at Marcus Hook, Delaware, 1814. \$1.00.

Report of the Trial of Thirteen Spanish Pirates, before Judge Story of Boston, 1834. \$1.00.

It was but a single act the seizure of the brig Mexican, of Salem.

Lt. Col. Garduer Burbank. His Defence upon a General Court Martial against charges preferred against him. 8 mo. Worcester, 1819. \$1.00.







There ought to be established here in Rhode Island, a Court of Arbitration, something upon the German plan, in which when a man ignorant in the law, is sued, a Judge can have his case examined, and explained to him, and settled upon some equitable basis. It would stop thousands of cases.

The Boycott has been justly denounced by Judge Gray. It ought not to be tolerated. But it was first practiced by Mill Owners and Coal Operators, and from them, the laborers learned it. I have myself seen special ballots prepared here in Rhode Island by large Mill Owners for their "help," and the "help" that did not use those ballots lost their work. This government cannot exist when such things are done.

It is time that people came to a definite understanding concerning the meaning of the words they so loosely use. Take for instance the word "classic" as applied to music. This remark which I take from Eckermann's (*Gesprache*) conversations with Goethe. "I (said Goethe) should define the classic, by the word healthy, and the Romantic by the word sickly—most

modern productions are not Romantic because they are new, but because they are weak, morbid, sickly; and the old are not classic because they are old, but because they are strong, fresh, healthy and cheerful."

My invaluable contemporary, the P. V. G., in case BOOK NOTES can be considered big enough to be considered contemporary says in its latest issue, "The Newport Mercury, established in June, 1783, is the oldest newspaper in the United States," and then adds these words, "with less than half a dozen exceptions." If the P. V. G. pleases BOOK NOTES modestly suggests transforming 1783 to 1758.

When I read the Daily "Journal" now-a-days, concerning Governor Garvin, my Biblical researches are at once aroused, and I ran up against this—(2 Peter 2:26) "The Dog is turned to his own vomit, and the Sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire." The "Journal" cannot swallow fast enough the filth of its years.

But is Governor Garvin in control of "Jake" Rosenfeld—a Jew—in control of the "Journal."

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 3, 6.

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*Vicissitudes, or the Journey of Life*, by Peggy Dow—The wife of Lorenzo Dow. 2nd ed. corrected and enlarged by the author. 32 mo. Phil. 1815. 75 cents.

*Stage Plays*—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. \$1.00.

Autograph of John Carter, then editor of the *Providence Gazette*.

Batture at New Orleans—a full report of the cause—Edward Livingstone's argument. New Orleans, 1808. \$1.00.

Autograph of Hon. James Burrill, of R. I.

Allen, Zachariah—Memorial of Roger Williams, 1860. 15 cents.

By William Beach Lawrence. The "Administration of Equity Jurisprudence in Rhode Island." The Famous Caveat of 1874, filed in the Staigg Case. If it was true the Supreme Court should have been destroyed; if it was false Lawrence should have been sent at once to Prison. But it was kept still, and the chief result was the withdrawal of the Hon. W. P. Sheffield as counsel for Mr. Lawrence. It is of great rarity. 8 vo. pp. 224. Providence, 1874. \$3.00.

Kentish Guards. Trial by Court Martial of Col. David Pinniger and the officers for Disobedience of Orders. Warren, R. I., 1808. \$1.50.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 2

## William and Mary Dyer.

Some years ago the writer printed in *BOOK NOTES*, (1888) the Petition of William Dyer, to the Governor, and General Court, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, for the release of his wife, Mary Dyer, from their condemnation to be hanged, because, being a Quaker, she had, contrary to their decree, ventured to walk upon Massachusetts land. Dyer's Petition, was written on the 27th of May, 1660. It had no weight, for five days later, Mary Dyer was hanged, on Boston Common, a martyr to infamous religious oppression. Having considered the utterances, and actions, of this woman, my admiration for her was at once, and completely aroused. These utterances I printed. When I came to consider them in connection with her husband's petition, it seemed weak and puerile; while the woman's words stood forth in solemn grandeur. There was dignity, and there was equipoise in her every utterance. Her placidity of mind was perfect. She spoke few words, and among them was not one single useless one. Unperturbed as Olympus, her pulse swelled not by a single beat—she asked not pity, nor did she implore. She demanded her civil right, and died because her countrymen would not accord it. Being in this mood, after printing Dyer's Petition I printed this note.

How pitiful all that seems in comparison with the utterances of Mary

Dyer. Naturally we look to men for strength, and nerve, and vigor; but in William Dyer all these characteristics are lacking while in his wife they shine forth with peculiar brilliancy. How he could have strengthened and sustained this brave woman, whom he had sworn to cherish and defend, as she stood alone in those terrible days. But he did not, and we can only look back upon him with contempt, and with sorrow that a member of my own sex could be so pusillanimous. It proves another instance, showing that heroism, like genius, is not confined to men alone. Happy, then, is the woman who can live such a life as Mary Dyer lived, and who by her death can confer such benefits upon succeeding generations as Mary Dyer conferred.

Since doing this, being engaged in certain historical research, it became necessary to consider certain litigation, which arose here in Rhode Island, in the earliest days of its existence. There were many cases between William Dyer and William Coddington. Dyer was invariably the plaintiff, and he invariably lost, because Coddington was both defendant and the Judge. Dyer submitted, almost without a word of protest—much less an act. The value to a man, of such cases, lies in the opportunity to show the quality of the iron in the blood which flowed through his heart. Gorton would have done this, but Dyer did not do it.





In the month of May, 1902, the *Nation* printed a "Letter," written by William Dyer, in defence of his wife Mary, to the General Court of Assistants in 1659. This Letter, or more correctly speaking, Arguments, had never before been printed.

It has changed somewhat my views of William Dyer. He had developed more legal strength than he exhibited in the Cases against Coddington. Fifteen years had made him stronger in certain ways, but still my enthusiasm is not aroused by an exhibition of indomitable courage. He might have died with his wife and won immortal renown. My purpose in this note is to announce the fact, that admirable fac similes have been prepared under the care of an excellent scholar, Worthington C. Ford, and printed, but only in a very limited edition, (125) one hundred and twenty-five copies, of the Argument, of 1659, and the Petition, of 1660. Mr. Ford

has deciphered the manuscript, and each fac simile is followed by a transcription, in English type. The Petition which was printed in BOOK NOTES, in 1888, was taken from Chandler's Criminal Trials, Boston, 1841-44. The original is in the Massachusetts Archives. I have compared the two. There are verbal differences, but they are few, and inconsequential. The writing of Mr. Dyer is clear. He wrote an excellent hand. We have much of it at the State House. Mr. Chandler did not preserve the spelling; but this has now been done by Mr. Ford. This reproduction was done by Charles Dyer Norton, and Daniel B. Dyer of New York City, and is a fine illustration of the greatness of character of two of the first English settlers of Rhode Island.

The appointment of William H. Luther, a Police Commissioner, was the work of the *Journal's* Jew editor;

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his term is out. Now let the Senate reappoint Luther, under this Jew's direction, against Governor Garvin and have all the political advantage which it brings. To appoint such a man to such a position is the fitting work of a Jew-das.

The work in the United States Senate during the first three business days of this week, is of tremendous significance. No political party on earth can stand against it. The words which flew between one Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Dooliver, both men republicans, were instantaneous in action in a way which Mr. Aldrich said they should not act. Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Hanna, think, or thought, they could dam Niagara; it was the mistake of a simple letter, *damn* was their word. Senator Aldrich, *under the lash of Senator Vest*, has moved a repeal of the tariff on Coal. The earth continues to revolve.

A department store, in New York, Macy's by advertisement, but Straus's

by ownership, undertook to destroy the Publisher's Agreement whereby a bookseller in Providence could offer in safety new books for sale, without danger of having his business destroyed by a Dry Goods dealer. The Supreme Court of New York destroyed Macy's—Straus's attempt and sustained the Publishers. When I was a bookseller, I bought one Christmas, thirty copies of *Poe's Raven*, a ten dollar book. No sooner did I offer it for sale, than the Callendar Company put *one copy* in their window, for sale, at exactly the price which every small bookseller paid for the book; that one copy comprised the entire stock of the Callendar Company, I sold my entire stock; but this Dry Goods Company continued to offer every good new book which I brought here—at cost. The result was that I retired as an incompetent business bookseller, and the Callendar Company became my successor. But look at the quality, or quantity, of the stocks we carried. Under the Macy decision, the Callendar Company cannot

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do to earnest booksellers that which it did to me; but, Thanks to the Divine Master, I can yet write.

Mr. Justin McCarthy tells, in a recent periodical the terrible condition of the "poorer classes" in London. Thus he writes:

"In many of the poorer districts, especially in the East End of the metropolis, there is absolute starvation going on just now. The workhouses have no space left in which to pack the starving crowds who are craving every day and night at their doors for food and shelter. All the charitable institutions have exhausted their means in trying to raise supplies of food for the famishing residents in the garrets and cellars of London lanes and alleys."

Such is the result of this English Aristocratic Government; and in this Republic, we are fast coming to the same end; but *we* shall not get there; a revolution is certainly before us, and men here will never flinch nor fly.

The Providence *Journal* of the 10th inst. has this paragraph among the articles by the Editor:

"It should not be overlooked that the Ten-Hour law for street railway employees has been sustained by Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court. It will be recalled that there was only one dissenting voice when the Rhode Island Supreme Court declared it constitutional."

There is not one single word of truth, in the statement. It was printed there with the purpose of misleading, and deceiving men. I have read the opinion of Judge Colt. It has no bearing whatever upon Constitutionality of the Ten-Hour law—nor does the opinion change in the slightest degree the current of Judicial opinion held for years all over the country.

For the enlightenment of the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner, I say, that these references to the rascally work of that leading, or misleading publication, is not done by collusion with it, nor am I paid, nor subsidized, by any body,

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political, or otherwise, to speak, and lie, or keep "out of it."

The time has come in this republican country when you cannot call a thief a thief, or a liar, a liar save at risk of being yourself denounced as a "Common Scold," or a chronic grumbler.

Three Police Officers by their own testimony (if the *Providence Journal* is to be trusted) went in November last to a Druggist here in Providence, stating to the Druggist that they were suffering from disease. They were, so far as their condition showed apparently "well" men. They each bought from the Druggist drugs to the amount of \$2.00. The Druggist upon the strength of their tales sold them the Drugs. The *Journal*, says "They (the three Policemen) claimed that Mr. Austin (the Druggist) *has* prescribed for them." If this word *has*, was used as the *Journal* prints it, it instantly destroys the testimony of the Officers. Dr. Gardner T. Swarts was behind the action. The Druggist was held under \$500.00 bonds. Under the Decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Magnetic Healing Case, these Policemen had the human

right, honestly to seek relief, at the hands of the druggist, and the druggist had the human right to try to help them, any Rhode Island law, and any Rhode Island Doctor to the contrary notwithstanding. Now let this Druggist be sent to prison; for the sole legal right to try to help men by the use of drugs rests upon the permission of Dr. G. T. Swarts.

These three policemen are now to be taken before the Grand Jury to re-tell their tales. I should like to set for five minutes in the Grand Jury which will hear their diseases described.

There has just been published an interview with Mr. T. A. Edison, concerning the inventions, and scientific discoveries, which he thinks will come in this year of Wonderful Progress. The lines of these great inventions and discoveries Mr. Edison thinks are "the problems of fighting bacteria, of getting electricity direct from coal, of getting power from the elements cheaply and in applying the many uses of electricity to manufacturers."

He continues, this year "will bring great advances in surgery, in the study of bacteria, in the knowledge of the

#### BURKE'S REPORT ON THE DORR WAR.

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cause and prevention of disease. Medicine is played out. Every new discovery of bacteria shows us all the more convincingly that we have been wrong and that the million tons of stuff we have taken was all useless. They may even discover the germ of old age. I don't predict it, but it might be that by the sacrifice of animal life human life could be prolonged. The doctor of the future will give no medicine, but will instruct his patient in the care of the human frame, in diet and in the cause and prevention of diseases.

"Surgery, diet, antiseptics—these three are the vital things of the future in the preservation of the health of humanity. There were never so many able, active minds at work on the problems of disease as now, and all their discoveries are tending to the simple truth—that you can't improve on nature."

Our sidewalk was glare with ice and I was covering it with sifted ashes, when the Tobey Street orphan children came along on their way to school; a little boy came up to me and said, "I

like you. You are a nice man 'cause you do that," and he went safely on his way. Another came up, scolding me unmercifully for throwing "that stuff" on the sidewalk, and ordered me forthwith to stop. I stopped of course—when I had it well covered. This is only to show, that do what you will, you can't please everybody. This of course has no special reference to the P. V. G. nor to the Chronicle of Pawtucket.

The value of the statements of the Jew Rosenfeld, Editor of the *Journal* in city matters is cleverly illustrated by the *Journal's* story, 23rd December last, concerning the appointment of G. C. Sims, a Police Commissioner, by the then Governor, Kimball (the purifier, by the way, of Kingston College) I will here present a couple of paragraphs, "It is said that Governor Kimball had discussed the subject with Dr. Garvin, and it is believed that the standing of Mr. Sims as well as the fact that he is a Democrat will almost guarantee that he will be re-appointed by the incoming Executive." Again. "The manner in

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An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster, and Lord Mansfield. 8 vo. p.p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.

Lt. Col. Louis Bache. Trial by Court Martial for Mutiny, Disobedience of Orders, Insurbordination, etc., at Marcus Hook, Delaware, 1814. \$1.00.

Report of the Trial of Thirteen Spanish Pirates, before Judge Story of Boston, 1834. \$1.00.

It was but a single act the seizure of the brig Mexican, of Salem.

Lt. Col. Gardner Burbank. His Defence upon a General Court Martial against charges preferred against him. 8 mo. Worcester, 1819. \$1.00.







which the selection was taken in political circles was interesting; it spoiled the possibility of creating any political capital on the appointments to be made by Dr. Garvin." Almost the first Executive nomination made by Governor Garvin gives the lie direct to the Jew's story. The Governor did not nominate Sims, but he nominated James E. Sullivan, a man to say the very worst, quite as fitted for the position as was Sims. Now let the Senate turn down Sullivan and elect Sims. Has not this Jew and Kimball taken the political capital away from Governor Garvin. The next state election will show the result. Yes,—give us some more of it. What BOOK NOTES said last week it again affirms.

It is not of the slightest consequence to Governor Garvin whether the Senate supports his nominations, or not. If they are good and stopped, Governor Garvin will be again elected—but if the people believe that Governor Garvin truckles with this Jew, he will never again hold the office.

My own bill for water for our house for the coming year has been paid, as

any man's bill must, and ought to be paid, before using;—but there is no special fun in being constantly "bled" by the City Government as we house-keepers are bled. I paid for 50,000 gallons of water. I used 17820. I was forced to pay for three times as much as we needed, or used. It has been so for years. It must be one cause of my prosperity. Upon one occasion my annual bill was (\$10.01), Ten dollars for the coming year, one one cent for the extra water we had used. It is time the house-keepers in Providence gave the form of action, against, such a robbery. Coal, Oil, Beef and Water, mere luxuries, as they now are, to the "prosperous" working men, are all now used by individuals to rob the citizen. Why should we wonder that the owners of their homes in Providence have shrunk in number from (16) sixteen per cent. to less than four and half ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ ) per cent. If you charge a man one cent, for surplus water, in a year, why not return some part of the over-plus you took in advance, which he did not use. I was forced to pay \$10.00 for \$3.58 worth of water.

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R. I. COLONIAL RECORDS. Vols. 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

A lot of fifteenth rate lawyers are at work in the General Assembly to get more rascally power than they now have, to rob a wage earner by an attachment of his wages. The work of these lawyers is a far worse crime than burglary. Capt. Kidd's work, was, in comparison with that of these lawyers, positively virtuous.

The increase of business failures in Rhode Island, of nearly 20 per cent. in 1902 over the former year, shows the "truth" of all the stuff printed by the newspapers concerning business prosperity. Are men forever to be fooled, and robbed, as they now are, chiefly by the assistance of the newspapers.



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*The Dorriad*, and the *Great Slocum Dinner*, were the two most famous political squibs of the Dorr War. They were written by Henry B. Anthony, Thomas A. Jenckes, William P. Blodgett, and a few others. In 1870 the writers printed a small edition (200 copies) with fresh notes by two of the writers then living. The little book has been long "out of print." But I have a copy, well bound, for sale, price \$4.50.

*Vicissitudes, or the Journey of Life*, by Peggy Dow—The wife of Lorenzo Dow. 2nd ed. corrected and enlarged by the author. 32 mo. Phil. 1815. 75 cents.

*Stage Plays*—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. \$1.00.

Autograph of John Carter, then editor of the *Providence Gazette*.

Batture at New Orleans—a full report of the cause—Edward Livingstone's argument. New Orleans, 1808. \$1.00.

Autograph of Hon. James Burrill, of R. I.

Allen, Zachariah—Memorial of Roger Williams, 1860. 15 cents.

By William Beach Lawrence. The "Administration of Equity Jurisprudence in Rhode Island." The Famous Caveat of 1874, filed in the Staigg Case. If it was true the Supreme Court should have been destroyed; if it was false Lawrence should have been sent at once to Prison. But it was kept still, and the chief result was the withdrawal of the Hon. W. P. Sheffield as counsel for Mr. Lawrence. It is of great rarity. 8 vo. pp. 224. Providence, 1874. \$3.00.

Kentish Guards. Trial by Court Martial of Col. David Pinniger and the officers for Disobedience of Orders. Warren, R. I., 1808. \$1.50.

Sent postpaid on receipt of the price.



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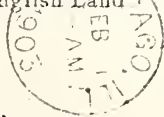
Vol. 20  
No. 3

The Coal Mines, were the work of the Creator of this Earth. Can Congress give Baer, a "protection" tariff on coal, which the Divine Master created; or does Baer represent God in this matter. Can a hundred men in Pennsylvania, as a Legislature, give to a dozen Coal Operators the absolute ownership of these creations of God, to be used, as against seventy-five millions of men, now in these United States. The proposition is ridiculous, and men will not long submit. These Coal Operators, and the newspapers which they own, are continually screaming, "The right of a man to use his own property as he pleases is clear, and absolute." Certainly we all recognize this right, as for instance, in the case of a burglar, and his tools. These tools are of course the burglar's tools, and we always respect the burglar's right to use them; it is just the same with the Coal Mines—the Operators made them, just as the burglar made his tools. A man, by virtue of these slender laws, pretends the private ownership of the Earth, which being thus his individual property, he has the right to use as he pleases. How long will these seventy-five millions of men submit to such a construction of laws—and when they will not, what can this one man do? The Irish land question is a case in point. A lot of Englishmen, by laws of their own construction, have taken "legal" possession of all the Estates in Ireland. Those English Land

Lords never dwell upon them, nor in any way use them. The Irish people have been constantly robbed by them, until now the Island has been half depopulated. In England where these "owners" dwell, a law has been proposed by Parliament looking towards some scheme for using these lands for homes for the Irish people; fearing confiscation, these owners are besieging the government to buy. The *Journal* here says: "It would almost seem that a panic of land selling was coming; those who have lands desiring to anticipate the throwing open of the whole island to small owners." Thus the *Journal* proves the solid foundation of its claim, that a man has the sole right to use his own property as he pleases. It all depends upon what his property is, and how the man uses it. As for instance Coal.

Are men to be politically fooled for an interminable period, by a discussion, as to who is at fault, the Miners, or the Operators? Are you debarred from recovering your property, which has been taken, by one, of two men, because you cannot prove by which one. The plain fact is, that neither can be tolerated, and another union, between them, would only be more dangerous to the people. The United States must, and will take possession of the Mines, using them for the general community.

Never since men first developed on







this earth, has such an illustration of inhuman selfishness been on exhibition as in this Democratic, or Republican country, the United States, in the matter of Coal, during the past winter. Who will stop to inquire the individual personality of the most unprincipled offender, in these demands for money as our right to live. The system must be destroyed—and it will be. It is fixed now in the minds of men.

Every method of Vaccination by Matter taken from a sore, either on a man, or a cow has been fatal to human life. But the Doctors still call upon the State for laws compelling men to use it.

The Gas Company has not increased the cost of gas to the consumers, it is still \$1.10 per thousand feet. But the company has lowered the illuminating power very greatly, by

using something, not coal, in the manufacture. The *Journal* says, the company has increased its profits about one third, or words to that effect. This fact the paper prints in the form of a letter from somebody.

Somehow I miss in the *Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle*, those clever compliments, which my excellent contemporary formerly gave to me. Is Fred Shenan dead, or asleep? In the latest issue, the Editor has a leader, with reference to Gov. Garvin's "radical demand for a three cent fare on the electric street cars." The Editor then says: "This principle of the socialization of rates is to be accepted as an ideal towards the attainment of which we, in this country, should move by a conservative evolution. We should adopt no specific measures that will prevent invested capital from earning a fair re-

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turn; we should attempt no revolution in railway management; we should not make the serious mistake which the governor might advocate of substituting state ownership for private ownership of the railroad; but in the regulation of railways the conscious endeavor of the government should be to bring about, under the regime of private ownership, such adjustment of cost to the people of transportation services as will best promote the industrial and ethical progress of society as a whole."

In another column I find these two lines:

"Labor aimed to kill Capital. "Do not commit suicide," counseled Sense."

With no disrespect to the Editor of the Gazette and Chronicle, I propose considering for a moment the meaning of these lines. That, "Capital," is the child of labor, no man can deny. Some man, not the laborer, seizes possession of of this "capital," the child of labor—and the laborers cannot recover possession, nor even look upon it. By efforts

against the man who seized, his child, this Capital, is the Laborer attempting to Kill his own creation.

A publisher of a new book sends me this notice for publication in BOOK NOTES—but does not send the book. How am I to be paid for advertising the book; only in this way: "The way to get cheerful is to smile when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when yer own is 'most bustin,' to keep on believin' the sun is a-shinin' when the clouds is thick enough to cut."—From "Lovey Mary," *The Century*, January, 1903.

*First*, you are to attempt to deceive yourself by a false pretence. *Second*, you are to relieve yourself by the enjoyment, of the greater misery of another. *Third*, keep on believing that the sun is shining, when it is hidden, by clouds thick enough to cut; in other words make a greater fool of your intelligence than nature ever intended.

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more safely trust to my integrity by giving faithful notices of this book than by sending me such stuff to print.

Lucius F. C. Garvin, by a majority of many thousand votes, was elected Governor of Rhode Island, over the Republican nominee. Garvin is a Democrat. In making his Executive Nominations, which the laws provide, it has been his practice to nominate both Democrats, and Republicans; giving no countenance to mere partisan politics. The Senate confirms the Republicans; but ignores altogether the Democrat. Then the Senate assumes to itself to make a counter nomination as against Gov. Garvin. In a recent speech before some society Gov. Garvin is thus reported by the *Journal*:

"Today I regard as a most important day in Rhode Island. We have been making history at the State House. It may be bad history, but still it is history. Nothing like it, so far as I know, has ever occurred before in the world.

"In the United States, as elsewhere,

the appointing power has always had his appointee acted upon in some way or other. The President or the Governor has made an appointment, and the conferring power has accepted or rejected it. If it has rejected it, the appointing power has made another appointment, and the process has thus been carried on until the two powers have come to an agreement.

"The philosophy of this method is excellent. The appointing power is usually safe and wise. In no other way have the people justified themselves better in their franchise than in their election of Executives, Mayors, Governors or Presidents—it has been almost equally true with them all. The executive, responsible to the people has looked around for a capable candidate for an office to be filled, and after taking the best advice possible and making use of what judgment he has he has made his appointment.

"The conferring power is useful. The best of individual men are often deceived, and in the time between the

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making of the appointment and the action upon it some new light may be thrown upon it. Besides, the members of the conferring power are often able to find out or know personally about the appointee something that the appointing power does not know.

"But never up to this time has there ever been known a case in which the conferring power has appointed and elected."

The *Journal* continues, Chief Justice Stiness, of the R. I. Supreme Court spoke after Congressman Lapham—and he (the Chief Justice) consoled Gov. Garvin by saying that Rhode Island had always been most peculiar; that, in fact, the little State, as Bancroft, the historian, said of it, was more original than all the other States in the Union. He felt sure, however, that if Governor Garvin should not be re-elected, but a Republican should take his place, the present interesting experiment would not then be repeated.

This extraordinary utterance from the Chief Judge in Rhode Island shows how true was the statement made by the editor of the *Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner* when it said, in announcing Governor Garvin's election:

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak

The Indian name of

BLACK HAWK

His life—the traditions of his nation—the Indian wars in which he fought—and the reasons why he joined the English against the United States, in the war of 1815—told by himself, but put into English by J. B. Patterson. 12 mo. bds. Cooperstown, N. Y. 1842—with an excellent wood cut portrait of the great Chief. \$2 00.

"Behind the executive, is the General Assembly and the Supreme Court; the former, has on joint ballot, a safe Republican majority and even the new house of Representatives will be Republican by a small majority; the Supreme Court while it is, as it should be, above partisan influence, is so constituted as to furnish a safeguard against thoughtless and inconsiderate legislation or hasty and ill-advised executive action of a nature to imperil the liberties of the state or in any large degree the prosperity of its citizens."

Such conditions will end in another Civil War.

The *Springfield Republican* publishes a letter from a Rhode Island correspondent denouncing the system here of appointing men as Judges of all our Courts. He says: "It is a vicious condition of affairs \* \* every one concedes that the work of the Supreme Court is *surprisingly* good. Then comes the Editor of the *Boston Herald* enlarging upon the "Vicious Conditions" here, which "fortunately has no parallel in the United States—but such is the respect for the Judiciary in New England that we obtain good Judges

Vicissitudes, or the Journey of Life, by Peggy Dow—The wife of Lorenzo Dow. 2nd ed. corrected and enlarged by the author. 32 mo. Phil. 1815. 75 cents.

Stage Plays—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. \$1.00.

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there under almost any system." If the second proposition of these men is true, wherein lies the sense in the first proposition. BOOK NOTES has long expressed clearly enough the first of these propositions, and illustrated them with the strongest cases. In plain truth the Supreme Court here, has within twenty years re-established practically the system which existed under the Charter of the King, but in more dangerous and subtle forms, some of the Judges having taken part in the construction of statutes, of their own powers,—thus themselves being the Judges to decide upon the meaning thereof. The late Chief Justice Durfee in describing the Charter Courts uses this language, "The Judges who administered, had helped enact the laws, and would be pretty sure to construe their enactments so as to make them effectual." (Judicial Gleanings, p. 13.) Then continues the learned Judge, "The wonder is that a court so constituted should have retained public confidence." Immediately following the writing of these stern truths this Judge

decided the District of Narragansett Cases; this was in 1888, since have come the East Providence Tax Exemption Cases, and the destruction of the rights of a jury trial. Of course there can be but one ending to such vicious conditions—the re-opening of the Dorr War.

The State of New York enacted a law requiring candidates for public offices to file within ten days after election a statement of their election expenses. The Supreme Court has just given an opinion, that "the law creates a new condition for holding public office not contemplated by the Constitution." A round-about way of pronouncing a law "unconstitutional." It suggests curious reflections, to look back to the New York *Evening Post*, 26 September, 1899, and read the sworn statements of New York Judges who had thus lought themselves into office for the purposes of justice and equity. Concerning the situation in Massachusetts, the *Herald* says:

"We have heard no complaint of the operation of the Massachusetts statute,

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Lt. Col. Gardner Burbank. His Defence upon a General Court Martial against charges preferred against him. 8 mo. Worcester, 1819. \$1.00.





but there is reason to believe that it is not fully complied with always in the disclosure of all the sums spent in election contests. It may be evaded by the making of contributions through another agency."

A resolution was presented in the House of Representatives, on the 21st January, by Representative McDonald, of Pawtucket. It was printed by the *Journal*, in its report, on the morning of the 22nd, as follows: "Mr. McDonald, of Pawtucket, presented a resolution requiring the finance committee to investigate the disposition of certain funds of the State, the funds specified being the income accruing from certain banks of the State. The resolution was put before the House and passed." Who by reading this report could get any idea whatever of the transaction—a "*disposition*," has been made by somebody, whose identity the *Journal* suppresses, of "*the income accruing*," from "*certain funds of the State*," "the funds specified being the income accruing from certain banks of the State." In this way this valuable newspaper covers one of the worst of scandals, closely connected with the

State Government. Again, concerning the work of the *Journal*, against Representative McDonald. In its evening edition, 17th January, that paper gave a report of a speech at Bell Street Chapel, by Mr. McDonald on "Corruption in State Politics,"—in the report occurs this paragraph: "Peter McDermott, late Socialist candidate for Governor, answering Mr. McDonald's statement—that every man has his price—remarked, that such a speech usually amounted to a man's offering himself for sale." If that paragraph is true, the *Journal Company* is safe. But if it is false it is a criminal libel. It is false.

The February *Century* has the second portion of the Poe-Chivers papers, in which has been given a beautiful reproduction of the portrait of Sarah Helen Whitman, at the Providence Athenæum.

The editorial note in the February *Century* entitled "Two Methods of Public Corruption," has the genuine ring of the true metal. But we in Rhode Island must not forget, that bad as the country is, outside of this State, it is comparatively pure in comparison with Rhode Island.

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R. I. COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols. 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1.

Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

Featherstonehaugh's Report of a Geological Reconnoissance made in 1835 from the Seat of Government, by the way of Green Bay, and the Wisconsin Territory, to the Coteau de Prairie, an elevated ridge dividing the Missouri (river) from the St. Peter's river. 8 vo. cloth. 1836. \$1.75.

The lands covered were what is now Wisconsin and Minnesota. St. Peter's river, is now known as the Minnesota river, which empties into the Mississippi river, at the Falls of St. Anthony, not far north of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Coteau de Prairie, were these remarkable hills with flattened tops, west of the Mississippi river, and in the northeast section. These hills prevent the flowing of Lake Superior, into the river, and so to the Gulf of Mexico. This interesting book is now scarce.



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Walsh's Appeal from the Judgements of Great Britain respecting the United States of America. 8 vo. ½ bound sheep. 1819. \$2.00.

This valuable historical work gave (in 1819) the first history based upon actual research of the Birth, and development of Religious Liberty on this Continent, and having reference to Maryland, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. It was written from the Quaker standpoint—but Mr. Walsh's fairness to Massachusetts is admirable. Concerning Rhode Island, James Burrill and Chief Justice Eddy were the defenders, and in truth excellent historians. See page 48-74 and 427-435.

Among the first martyrs of the Christian Church following Jesus Christ were St. Ignatius, and St. Polycarp, the first about A. D. 112; the second A. D. 147. Both had been contemporaries of the Apostles of Jesus Christ. William, Archbishop of Canterbury published about 1810 in London.

The Genuine Epistles of certain apostolical Fathers, to wit, St. Barnabas,

St. Clement, St. Ignatius, St. Polycarp and the Shepherd of Hermas—all translated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who says, "Some of them bred up under our Saviour, Christ himself, and the rest instructed by those great men whom he commissioned to go forth and preach to all the world." (p. 119). For this book, bound in half red turk. mor. \$2.50.

Kentish Guards. Trial by Court Martial of Col. David Pinniger and the officers for Disobedience of Orders. Warren, R. I., 1808. \$1.50.

Every thinking man in the United States ought to read carefully Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson's article in the February *Century* entitled the *Over-shadowing Senate*. The questions arising therefrom, cannot be set aside; sidetracked; nor fraudulently settled. The mills of the gods are in motion, which means that great masses of men are awakened to the conditions, and the mills aforesaid will not stop.



# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903.

Vol. 23  
No. 4

## The Origin of the Colonial Seal of Rhode Island.

The earliest mention of a Seal in the Annals of Rhode Island is that mentioned in the records of the town of Newport, in 1639. The record says "it is ordered that a Manual Seale shall be provided for the State and that the Signett, or engraving thereof, shall be a Sheafe of Arrows bound up, and in the Liess, or Bond, this motto indented, "*Amor vincet Omnia.*"

The word *Liess* is evidently a corruption of the old English word *Lease*, meaning a leathern thong commonly used by falconers for their hawks or hounds.

The word Manual meant at that time a Seal, to be used by the hand.

The use of the word *State* in this ordinance is singular, since it was four years before the date of the Warwick Charter (1643), and eight years before the union of the four towns (1647) under that Instrument.

It could not have been used under the same implication which it now has, unless, possibly, it may have been in the minds of those who devised it that Newport was to become a State, or Colony.

When the union of the four towns took place, in May, 1647, and the first General Assembly was convened, it was "ordered that the Seal of the Province shall be an Anchor." But there is no order to cause this design to be cut.

No suggestion has come down to us

concerning the originator of the idea: but certain records exist in which it became necessary for Roger Williams to use an individual Seal, and the anchor was the device which he used. In May, 1648, the General Assembly again met, and a Seal was presented by William Dyer; it was accepted and declared to be "ye Seale of ye State for ye present." This Seal was presented by William Dyer, then Clerk of the Assembly, which then meant the entire body of the freemen. (Col. Rec. 1,213).



There is a document issued by the General Assembly of the people, taking possession in the name of the Colony of a discovery of an alleged gold mine. The document bears date 15th March, 1648. As printed in the Colonial Records, this document bears no seal; but as printed in the Prov. Early Rec. xv, 13, the seal above is attached. This date should be 1648-9, as time is now reckoned. Hence it must follow that this Seal was Dyer's gift, having been presented nine months before.

In 1660 the Colony received from its "trusty and well beloved friend, and Agent, Mr. John Clarke of Rhode Island, Physician, now residing in Lon-





don, or Westminster," a new Seal. It was sent to Nicholas Easton, a prominent citizen, who became Governor in 1666. The General Assembly, in October, 1660, ordered the General Recorder (Secretary of State) to demand and receive this Seal from Mr. Easton. There is no record of any request to John Clark to do such a thing.

In March, 1663-4, the Charter of Charles the Second was received, and a colonial government organized under it. A new Seal was then ordered, "with the mottoe, Rhod Iland, and Providence plantations with the word Hope over the head of the Anker"; and until this new Seal was ready for use, the old Seal was ordered to be used. Other than the law (Col. Rec. 2, 41).

We have no official description of this Seal, nor has the writer an impression from it. The writer has a document issued by the General Assembly in 1678,

with a seal which may be described as follows: It is one inch and eleven-sixteenths in diameter. It bears in the center an upright anchor, on a shield, or escutcheon, to which is attached a cable; over the Anchor is the legend Hope, and surrounding the whole is a band with the Motto.—The Colnie of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations. When or where this seal was made, there is no record. The attachment of the Cable to the Anchor was doubtless the work of the designer.

In 1685 came the Sir Edmund Andros government, or usurpation, as it has been called. A New England Seal was adopted by Andros, for use in all the New England Colonies. In November, 1687, the Rhode Island Seal was produced before Andros, and was by him broken. The Andros government came quickly to an end. In February, 1689-90, the General Assembly met (Andros hav-

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ing been imprisoned at Boston, and subsequently sent back to England), reorganized the government under the Charter, and (March 3d) ordered "that the Seal brought in by Arnold Collins, being the Anchor with the Motto Hope, is appointed to be the Seal of the Colony, he having been employed by this Assembly to make it." The General Assembly further placed the Seal in the custody of the Governor. This Seal is the same in size, and in general form, as that which was broken, but it differs in two particulars: the outer embossed line of the band is much larger, (being doubled in width) than the former Seal, and the words "Colnie of Rhode Island," etc., are omitted. The cable was retained. This Seal continued to be used many years without change, and in its general form is that used to this day.

In May, 1763, a new Seal was cut, the escutcheon was of the ordinary rectangular form, as it had always been, on

which was engraved the anchor, with the cable foul as before, the word Hope engraved above it, and the whole surrounded by single dotted band, within the band, on the field, but not on the escutcheon, were floral sprigs.

The use of this Seal was continued until May, 1782, when a new design appears. The escutcheon was in the form of a Norman Shield, on which the anchor was cut, the cable foul as before, over it the word Hope, a band dotted around the whole, suspended from rings at each upper point of the shield hangs drapery, with scroll designs above.

The General Assembly left us no history, so far as I have yet discovered, of its Seals, other than as here given.

This brings the history down to the beginning of the 19th century.

In 1901, the General Assembly printed a report on the conditions of the Burial ground of Benedict Arnold. It was written by James N. Arnold. On page

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19 of this report is given this cut:



which is described as the "Letter Seal of the Governor," and which Mr. James N. Arnold says "*gives the origin of our State Seal.*"

The present writer wholly dissents from such a statement. The "Anchor" as the Seal of the Colony was adopted in 1647. There was no "Governor" Benedict Arnold then, existing, nor indeed for sixteen years after, in 1664. If, in 1647, the Colony used this "Letter Seal" of Arnold's why was the word *Hope* not used as well as the Anchor. It is a figment of the imagination. The Colony never used the Arnold Seal, but Arnold, a man of unlimited gaul, appropriated to his own use the Colony Seal. This "Letter Seal" must have been the Clark

side of 1660, which was superseded by the Colony in 1664.

We have been so long told that the question of silver as real money is a "dead issue." If that is true, what is the meaning of long "leaders" in the *Times*, the *Sun* and the *Evening Post*, and, in fact, of every other newspaper in New York, with the heading "The New Move as to Silver"? This new move is a joint communication of the Ministers of Mexico and China presents their wish in these words:

"It is desired that the Governments of gold-standard countries having dependencies where silver is used, and the Governments of silver countries shall co-operate in formulating some plan for establishing a definite relationship between their gold and silver moneys, and shall take proper measures to maintain such relationship."

The population of China is not known, but it is commonly estimated at upwards of four hundred millions of people. Mexico has upwards of twelve millions. But for the lack of gold in England,

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British India would have been a party with the other governments. We have been steadily told by these newspapers that Mexico was upon the point of adopting the gold standard, and certainly this communication looks that way!! There is not a country on earth today upon a gold basis—nor will there ever be such a country. But of all the people on earth unfit for a gold standard with a paper circulation, these countries are the most unfitted. Some ratio will have to be adopted, or gold, as money, destroyed.

The *Evening Post* says "Definite relationship between gold and silver 'moneys' means holding the values of the two kinds of money at a parity.

The *Sun* says: "There is nothing in this proposition which runs counter to sound economic principles."

The *Times* says: "The proposition deserves the most cordial consideration, as well as the most careful study."

The *Evening Post* says: "This parity may be done by one country for itself alone."

The *Times* says: "England fixed a rate at which silver will be taken by this government—but it kept the rate of ex-

change fairly steady."

And this operation by England caused the death by starvation of two millions of natives.

There is no agreement among the writers for these three newspapers, nor will there ever be. The purpose is to confuse the minds of men.

Rhode Island is indeed a very small state, but if fifty-four coal merchants and coal companies can be indicted by a grand jury in Chicago, why can't half a dozen be indicted here in Providence? Men must wake up to the conditions. The penalty for conspiracy is imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or both. For violation of the anti-trust law the penalty is a fine of \$500 or \$2,000 for corporations, and for individuals a fine of \$200 to \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both.

The Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle gently chides *Book Notes*. "Do not search out all the bad and proclaim it always." Why not? The good will take

Vicissitudes, or the Journey of Life, by Peggy Dow—The wife of Lorenzo Dow. 2nd ed. corrected and enlarged by the author. 32 mo. Phil. 1815. 75 cents.

Stage Plays—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious

acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. \$1.00.

Rock, R. W., History of the Eleventh Rhode Island Regiment, in the War of the Rebellion. \$2.50.

Whipple, Francis H., Might and Right. 83 oo.

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care of itself—it needs not searching out. But that which is bad is hidden. When a member of the General Assembly divides an appropriation which he has urged through that body, taking one-third of it for his portion—does he post his rascality under the dome of the capitol?

The political change now in progress here in Rhode Island is clearly indicated in the recent editorials of two newspapers—the Gazette and Chronicle of Pawtucket, and the Narragansett Times. These papers are among the best among what are called country newspapers. These men feel the change of the pulse.

The Monthly Bulletin of the State Board of Health (never was there so false a name applied to half a dozen "doctors") has a leading article entitled "Compulsory(?) Vaccination," with a(?) after the compulsory—what is the meaning of that question mark? Dr. Swarts admits that a law was introduced in the

General Assembly "providing for compulsory vaccination." Why not put a (?) after that statement? The attempt was made at Woonsocket to force vaccination by inducing the laborers "to protect their fellow operatives and the commercial interests of the city." Dr. Swarts does not state in what way the "commercial interests of the city" were in danger. But certain men interested in vaccination attempted to scare the selling agents of those mill owners who refused to vaccinate or discharge all their laborers. There can be no confidence in the statements of men who use such arguments. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Magnetic Healing case is destruction to all this criminal nonsense. The General Assembly has no more power to compel me to be vaccinated than it has to make a law forcing me to drink sulphuric acid.

Mr. Jacob Sleeper, Secretary of Legation at Havana, makes this statement concerning the sanitary conditions pre-

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An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster, and Lord Mansfield. 8 vo. p.p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.

Lt. Col. Louis Bache. Trial by Court Martial for Mutiny, Disobedience of Orders, Insurbordination, etc., at Marcus Hook, Delaware, 1814. \$1.00.

Report of the Trial of Thirteen Spanish Pirates, before Judge Story of Boston, 1834. \$1.00.

Lt. Col. Gardner Burbank. His Defence upon a General Court Martial against charges preferred against him. 8 mo. Worcester, 1819. \$1.00.





vailing there: "From being a very unhealthy city, it has become an exceedingly healthy city. This was done by a comprehensive system of cleaning the sewers, cleaning the streets, cleaning the public buildings, cleaning the hospitals, the orphan asylums and all similar institutions, and placing them in sanitary condition, by plumbing and sewerage systems, by creating isolated hospitals, placing cases of infectious diseases therein, by a continual thorough disinfection of the sewers and streets by electrozones, by the inspection of stables, bakeries, butcher shops, hotels, cafes, stores, etc., by a house to house inspection, whereby all the houses in the city were inspected. This system brought about healthy conditions in Havana. By reference to Book Notes, v. 18, p. 107, you will see the Boston Herald's abominable nonsense about the perpendicular tailed mosquito which caused the yellow fever, which the *Herald* stated had been eradicated by catching every mosquito. On page 124 you will see Howard's statement for Washington. In v. 19, p. 26, you can read the twaddle of the New York Times, all of which Book Notes ridiculed. Which of us was right?

Doubtless the object was to obtain appropriations of public money to be wasted in chasing the insects.

From an intellectual point of view, there is no comparison in quality between the *Criterion*, published monthly at New York, and these folio monthlies with 3,000,000 circulation, which are carried about the country as second class. That characterization is the only true thing about them. They are second class. The current *Criterion* has a most interesting historical paper on Litchfield, Connecticut, and men who have lived there; and the second and concluding part of Admiral Porter's Gettysburg Romance.

The English tariff contains no tax on bread, or biscuit, because the people would howl under a "bread tax"; but both are taxed, being classed as "preparations of starch." Our recent experience with coal shows what congress will surely do, if not in one way then in another. It will rob the people.

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R. I. COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols. 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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Fessenden, G. M. The History of Warren, R. I., from the earliest times with particular notices of Massasoit and his family. Providence, 1845.

This little book is bound with another, a dedication discourse at the Baptist Church in Warren, by J. P. Tustin, May 8, 1845. This preceding discourse has little value compared to the history of Warren, by Fessenden. Mr. Fessenden, I knew; he was an aged, honest, conscientious Antiquary; he had one vagary—he believed Roger Williams came in a boat, his reason for this belief was because Williams wrote "I steered my course from Salem," "I was sorely tossed for one fourteen weeks, &c." The above copy can be had for \$3.50

Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Among the first martyrs of the Christian Church following Jesus Christ were St. Ignatius, and St. Polycarp, the first about A. D. 112; the second A. D. 147. Both had been contemporaries of the Apostles of Jesus Christ. William, Archbishop of Canterbury published about 1810 in London this book.

The Genuine Epistles of certain apostolical Fathers, to wit, St. Barnabas, St. Clement, St. Ignatius, St. Polycarp and the Shepherd of Hermas—all translated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who says, "Some of them bred up under our Saviour, Christ himself, and the rest instructed by those great men whom he commissioned to go forth and preach to all the world." (p. 119). For this book, bound in half red turk. mor. \$2.50.

Kentish Guards. Trial by Court Martial of Col. David Pinniger and the officers for Disobedience of Orders. Warren, R. I., 1868. \$1.50.



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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 5

## Were the Rhode Island Protestants the Enemies of Religious Liberty?

There came recently to *Book Notes* a little book, with this title, "Spiritual Pepper and Salt, for Catholics, and Non-Catholics, by the Rev. William Stang, D. D." This reverend gentleman is "Superior of the Providence Apostolate." Father Stang then defines the meaning of this title to his book. "With this little book I desire to put on your table Spiritual Pepper and Salt, truths that stimulate, and preserve. Truth often tastes peppery and salty, but when properly taken cures the flatulent condition of a mind, and promotes a healthy activity of the heart. "The learned priest then discusses some sixty propositions, among them are these: There is a God above us; That which is religious and that which is not religious: Will the Bible save us; Jesus Christ the only Divine Redeemer; the matter of miracles in our own days; must we confess our sins to a Priest in order to be forgiven; the Real Presence; the intolerance of the church; the matter of indulgences, the subjection of women, first, to men, and second to the Devil; the Devil a real living person of high intelligence and vast powers; why priests do not marry; what goes on in Convents; there is a hell; "The Devil is after you," and many other burning questions. With many of these things the writer agrees fully with Dr. Stang,

as for instance: "There is a God above us," but when he tells me "There is a real living person of high intelligence, and vast powers, who is the Devil," what other human beings have thought in the past, is of no consequence in the decision of such a question. There is today no "real living person" who can at the same time be everywhere, and all powerful for that which is bad. I do not believe such things.

Father Stang writes this caption to his 36th chapter: "The Catholic Church is Intolerant." Then he continues: "We admit the truth of this charge." The inference is fair then that that principle now called Religious Liberty, did not come from, nor was it propagated by the Roman Catholic Church. Father Stang thus defines this principle. "By Religious Liberty we understand absolute freedom of religion—in its doctrine, discipline and worship, from all human authority." (Page 123.) Having thus spoken the Reverend Father gives this extraordinary caption to his next following chapter, the 37th: "Protestantism the Enemy of Religious Liberty." This great principle, which has, in two centuries made the circuit of the globe, must have had a lively scrap for existence: the Roman Catholic church, not its friend, and the Protestant churches its enemies.

This extraordinary statement to which Fr. Stang says: "we boldly sub-



scribe" was taken, he states, from "our great American philosopher Brownson," and then he gives, as Brownson's own language, this "Protestantism is really in its very nature and essence, an earnest and solemn protest against religious liberty." (page 123).

Assuming the quotation to be correct, and neither accepting nor rejecting the truth it pretends to express, let me consider for a moment the character of the man, Orestes A. Brownson, who it is alleged uttered it. Born in 1803, in Vermont, he was "brought up" in the Presbyterian Church. In his 22nd year he was a Universalist preacher; in his 23th year this philosopher joined the Owenites, a socialistic Freethinking body; in his 29th year he became a Unitarian preacher; this church he soon left, and became the pastor of an Independent Church in 1836. He describes himself as "a radical, and a socialist" in politics,

but the readers of the Democratic Review would not listen. He withdrew from everything political, and religious, and joined the Roman Catholic Church, and published Brownson's Quarterly Review, which lived about ten years, described by Mr. Duyckinck "as a vehicle for the speculations of the scholar, to them who delight in mental gladiatorial exercises, or who are curious to note the reconciliation of the "chartered libertine" in doctrine to the authoritative voice of the Roman Catholic Church (Cyc. Amer. Lit. 2, 336). Were I to select an exemplification of religious liberty in a Protestant Country I should follow Dr. Stang, and name Orestes A. Brownson, whose whole life was a living contradiction to the phrase which Dr. Stang has quoted. But my real reason for this criticism goes far beyond all this. If what Dr. Stang has quoted, for that uneasy and unstable "philoso-

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pher," Brownson, is true, then the entire history of Rhode Island as heretofore believed is fiction. I deny utterly this Brownson nonsense—the planting of Rhode Island was the work, not of Roman Catholics, but absolutely by Protestants. This planting was upon a foundation, broader even than that given by Dr. Stang (page 123) and above quoted. It was equally antagonistic to the Church of Rome, as it was to the Puritans of Massachusetts; both were intolerate even unto the death—*vide* Mary Dyer. I have used the term "broader" with deliberate purpose; the Protestants of Rhode Island never denied religious liberty to those who wished to dwell here, even though they had been the *religious* murderers of their wives or their brothers. The man does not live who can show that the Protestants of Rhode Island, even for a day, were the enemies of Religious Liberty. Twice under the charter government, were the principles violated—once by the

General Assembly; and once by the Superior Court. But these silly actions, which the writer has elsewhere discussed, had no more effect upon the general development of the principle of Religious Liberty than the moving cloud has upon the rising sun. Moreover, these silly acts were the work not of the Protestants of Rhode Island, but only of these political representatives, and who placed themselves in office by political intrigue. The entire history of Rhode Island is an utter and complete overthrowing of this "philosopher" Brownson nonsense. While I have criticised certain things in this book, there are many other things which I will accept without criticism. It is delightful to read the work of so clear a mind. Far beyond Brownson, Father Stang knows what he believes and why he believes it; then he has a gift to clearly state, in terse language, the reasons for his religion. This little book is well worth the attention of educated men.

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Such an illustration of the utter selfish inhumanity of men as has been exhibited here in Providence by those who sold coal and wood, during the past winter, has happily never been so clearly seen before by men. Now everybody has seen, and felt it, and it will never be forgotten. We have been cheated in weight, and in quality; advantages have been taken against us of every rise of the thermometer, or fall of snow; obstructions have been put in the way of delivery. In wood there has been almost incessant mismeasurements. Some of the details learned by the writer seem past belief taken in connection with men who did the work. All, the mere greed of men for more money. The present tremendous sickness from the gripe is the first direct result from the works of these men. Their work has been the direct cause of more deaths in Providence during this winter than any disease has ever caused before.

A recent Sunday Journal has an article concerning Ida Lewis, heroine of the

Lime Rock Light, Newport, which is indeed a curiosity. From this article it appears that this woman has a horror of reporters, and other inquisitive people, concerning her rescues from the sea, which since 1809, nearly thirty years, has been a constant source of worryment to her. In 1869 George Douglas Brewerton wrote a little work entitled "Ida Lewis, the Heroine of Lime Rock," in which he set forth her own accounts of her rescues, and the various official actions of bodies interested in such matters. Why did not the *Journal* use this authentic record. On its own files, in February, 1879, it would have found her official appointment as "keeper of Lime Rock Light," signed by George Dewey, naval secretary, now the most distinguished admiral in the navy. It might have found in the *Evening Bulletin*, 18th July, 1881, an account of the life saving gold medal given to Ida Lewis, by the United States government. It there states that a record of all her rescues from 1854 to 1881 can be seen among the Treasury Department records

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at Washington. This paper also gives a condensed account of her rescues, and the tributes she received from New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and the general government. With all this material at hand, why does the *Journal* publish the rotten matter that it did, upon so grand a theme.

Mr. James Love of Glasgow has written a small tract entitled "Watering Capital," in which he comments largely upon experiences which have been worked out in Philadelphia, concerning the "Unearned Increment." The *Boston Herald* thus states one of Mr. Love's illustrations:

"The author gives one illustration of unearned increment which is certainly of value, for the reason that it is rarely the case in this country that property is held under a continuous control through centuries of time. It happens, however, that at the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets in Philadelphia there is a lot measuring about 140 by 180 feet, which was granted by William Penn for one pound sterling to five Quakers, who were organized into a company for the

possession of this property. Their charter was a perpetual one, the only proviso being that there should be never more than five shares of the company, and never less than five shareholders. The company first leased its land for fifteen years at two shillings, or fifty cents, and taxes, a year. In 1700 the rent had doubled. In 1710 it had increased to \$3, and in 1720 to \$12 a year. Just before the revolutionary war it was leased for twenty-five years at the rate of \$35 a year and taxes to a builder, who agreed to put three frame dwellings upon it, and after various leases in 1838 it was leased for \$1,200 a year and taxes to a religious society, which built upon it a large church. The property remained thus occupied until 1900, when, having received authorization from the court, it was sold to a syndicate for \$1,000,000.

During all this time the taxes were paid by those that took the lease of the property, and apparently nothing was done by its owners in the way of improving their property. The value given to it was the value bestowed by the community, and now this gratuitously given value has been capitalized by the

Vicissitudes, or the Journey of Life, by Peggy Dow—The wife of Lorenzo Dow. 2nd ed. corrected and enlarged by the author. 32 mo. Phil. 1815. 75 cents.

Stage Plays—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. \$1.00.

Whipple, Francis H., *Might and Right*. \$3 00.

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last purchase, and hereafter those who have any use for this land, whether as occupiers of offices in the structure that may be built upon it or purchasers in stores that may be located there, are compelled to pay a tax upon this watered value which has been given to the property. This illustration, it seems to us, is about as good as could be given of the effect of our present system of land ownership in securing to favored individuals what is distinctly an unearned increment."

On this tremendous wrong rests the principle of the single tax, with which eternal principle the name of Henry George will be forever connected.

The *Chicago Record-Herald* has this concerning a recent act of the New Hampshire legislature, which body buried forever beneath an avalanche of votes, a proposed law, prohibiting "the practice of Christian Science, and of Mind and Faith cure in healing the sick." The *Record-Herald* comments severely on such laws, which the editor declares are a "*Menace to Personal Liberty*" and then continues:

"No matter what may be the individual judgment or opinion concerning the efficacy of Christian Science in the treatment of disease, to prohibit its practice would be practically to deny to persons the right not to take medicine, and this would be a flagrant infraction of personal liberty. The state might as well undertake to say that only allopathy shall be practiced in healing, thus denying to all the right to receive homoeopathic or electric treatment.

"The Christian Science healers give no medicine. The practitioners of both the allopathic and homoeopathic schools give less medicine than they did twenty years ago. The indications are not only not so strong but increasing dependence is placed upon nursing and upon hygiene and sanitation. The practice of medicine is necessarily an experimental science. Distressing failures to cure or give relief are noted on every hand. But the vast majority of people still have faith in medicines. Their efficacy in many ailments has been frequently demonstrated.

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An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster, and Lord Mansfield. 8 vo. p.p. 155. Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.

Lt. Col. Louis Bache. Trial by Court Martial for Mutiny, Disobedience of Orders, Insurrection, etc., at Marcus Hook, Delaware, 1814. \$1.00.

Report of the Trial of Thirteen Spanish Pirates, before Judge Story of Boston, 1834. \$1.00.

Lt. Col. Gardner Burbank. His Defence upon a General Court Martial against charges preferred against him. 8 mo. Worcester, 1819. \$1.00.





speculation as to the curative power of medicine, the right of a person not to take medicine is inviolable. Deplorable as it may seem to some this right cannot be denied without striking at the most elemental liberty of the individual. If the right not to take medicine is inviolable, then the right to practice a system of healing that does not employ medicines cannot be denied by the state."

These powerful sentences might well have been taken from opinion of the United States Supreme Court, in the *Magnetic healing* case to which *Book Notes* has called attention; for they are in perfect accord. In the face of such things what do we see here in Rhode Island. The Secretary of the State Board of Health, intriguing with the General Assembly year in and year out, for laws giving to him the sole power to dictate, whom I shall have to help me when sick. How long is Dr. Swarts going to try to corner the right to heal the sick by a law of that body made in the money interest of certain individuals, by himself named.

The acts of the Rhode Island senate in electing Mr. Sims, and Mr. Luther, to be police commissioners, were wholly

outside and beyond the restrictions of the constitution. Can the senate by any possible acts extend its power as fixed by the constitution? Most certainly it can not. It is well that the question has been raised, by the stopping of the payment of the salaries of both these men. The Supreme Court must consider and decide the question. Under the charter such things were continuously done. But the court was then the creature of the General Assembly.

The Editor of the *Journal* in his issue of February 27th, prints this delightful paragraph, "Supreme Hoggishness," is what the *Boston Herald* terms the action of the Rhode Island Senate in rejecting Governor Garvin's appointments. That is accurate enough. But it is only in line with all the actions of the Republican oligarchy here." Gov. Garvin appointed neither Gardner Sims, nor W.H. Luther, to be Police Commissioners. But those who run the Providence *Journal* kept a paid employee—Jake the Jew—logrolling the Senate to defeat the confirmation of Governor Garvin's appointments—and so he continued until Governor Garvin's nominees were destroyed, and in rank violation of the Constitution the Senate appointed these men. An "accurate" specimen, as the *Journal* says, of "Supreme Hoggishness." Such is newspaperdom today in Rhode Island.

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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Fessenden, G. M. The History of Warren, R. I., from the earliest times with particular notices of Massasoit and his family. Providence, 1845.

This little book is bound with another, a dedication discourse at the Baptist Church in Warren, by J. P. Tustin, May 8, 1845. This preceding discourse has little value compared to the history of Warren, by Fessenden. Mr. Fessenden, I knew; he was an aged, honest, conscientious Antiquary; he had one vagary—he believed Roger Williams came in a boat, his reason for this belief was because Williams wrote "I steered my course from Salem," "I was sorely tossed for one fourteen weeks, &c." The above copy can be had for \$3.50

Mowry, William A. The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Among the first martyrs of the Christian Church following Jesus Christ were St. Ignatius, and St. Polycarp, the first about A. D. 112; the second A. D. 147. Both had been contemporaries of the Apostles of Jesus Christ. William, Archbishop of Canterbury published about 1810 in London this book.

The Genuine Epistles of certain apostolical Fathers, to wit, St. Barnabas, St. Clement, St. Ignatius, St. Polycarp and the Shepherd of Hermas—all translated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who says, "Some of them bred up under our Saviour, Christ himself, and the rest instructed by those great men whom he commissioned to go forth and preach to all the world." (p. 119). For this book, bound in half red turk. mor. \$2.50.

Kentish Guards. Trial by Court Martial of Col. David Pinniger and the officers for Disobedience of Orders. Warren, R. I., 1868. \$1.50.



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Vol. 20  
No. 6

## SOCIAL TENDENCIES.

An Extract from an Address Delivered  
February 17, 1903, at a Church in  
Providence, by the Hon. John  
H. Stiness, Chief Justice  
of the Rhode Island  
Supreme Court.

The learned Judge, after remarking that we are living in a time which is rapidly making history; and that the events now transpiring show an evolution in many things which will bring about great changes in government, in business, and in the relations of men; continuing, Judge Stiness said, "Never before has National progress been greater, yet there has never been a time of greater unrest.

"Railroad systems have been consolidated until more than one corporation like a huge octopus, stretches its tentacles and feeders over vast portions of our land. Local companies, to which, as in trust, valuable franchises have been granted for local convenience, have been gathered in by capitalists, until, in this city for example, hardly one of that sort of corporations remains under home control. Such combinations have brought many benefits which have satisfied the public, so that it has beheld the movement without revolt.

"Yet this tendency is inconsistent with the nature, traditions and safety of a free people. It has created a new order of princes of capital, with a ten-

dency to create also a new class of serfs. Combinations that can control the business of a country can control its government, and this a free people will not endure. Gross inequality breeds restlessness and revolution. The days of many moderate fortunes are succeeded by days of a few colossal fortunes, until monarchs of the old world are poor in comparison to private citizens of the new.

"The cost of living, to the many, has increased disproportionately to the power of earning, and the simple, contented lives of our fathers have passed away. But a counter movement has made itself manifest. The laboring class, which first feels the effect of this new order of things, has become aroused and has organized itself. Combined capital is now faced by combined labor. A strife for advantage between the two is suicidal to both, and if a compromise is reached it is liable to be but a temporary affair. For a permanent settlement there must be a superior power which can judge between the two and enforce its judgment. That power can only exist in the general Government. But how? We can only see the principles now but the details will follow as we undertake to apply the principles to practice. We see the beginning of the movement in New Zealand, where a law compels the arbitration of controversies between capital and labor and calls for the enforcement of the decision of the



arbitrators. The coal difficulty has been referred to arbitration, but either side may refuse to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. This is the first step toward a principle in which the people believe, and which may later prevail.

"No doubt you will ask, 'Is Government, the arbiter of business affairs? Are not men to be free to contract and to do with their own as they please?' No doubt the general rule will remain so, but within limits. The Government must adapt itself to conditions and not anchor itself to a theory. It cannot remain powerless to secure to people the necessities of life. If it does it is a poor contrivance. The last century has required legislation on many subjects which the simpler lives of our fathers did not need. So far has legislation gone that we look to it to cure all social ills and we must realize that the Government is from all, not from a class:

it is for all, not for a favored few.

"We have noted the growth of great combinations with composure so long as they affected only such things as the price of sugar, oil, steel, beef, etc., when a whole nation found itself at the beginning of winter without a supply of coal, and saw that rich and poor alike were in the hands of miners and owners of coal mines, the question came at once: 'Is there no remedy?' If we are to make the law, we must follow the law; and so men are thinking how the greedy clutch of power and gain can be stayed without a social revolution."

These remarkable utterances were printed here in a newspaper. Few men ever saw them and fewer still ever read them. My sole purpose is preservation for history. This ephemeral newspaper is only for a day but BOOK NOTES is preserved in all the great libraries and coming students will read them for all

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time.

An extraordinary coincidence happened at Chicago. Peter S. Grosscup, a United States Judge, at that city prepared an address, delivered first in Chicago and later at the Michigan University, the general title to this address may be stated as "The Menace of Trusts to the Form of Government on which this Republic was Founded" there has been much Trust litigation before Judge Grosscup; the recent injunctions of the Beef Trust decreed by him, attracted universal attention. Hence his reason for speaking. He said "I shall touch on what appears to be the real danger, and the real significance of our industrial situation and also the tremendous part that the present day spirit, and method of consideration, are likely to play in the ultimate policies, and destinies of the Republic. A house divided against itself cannot stand. A people, the few of whom own the industries of the country, the many being

mere lookers on, *cannot remain Republican*. Either the process of consolidation now in full force will under beneficial restraint and supervision of law eventuate in a partnership of our industries *widely spread among the people at large*, restoring in this way, the Foundations on which the Republic was builded or at some time in the not distant future we will be called upon to reckon with those schemes of State Paternalism, which beginning in restricted public ownership, end only in universal State Socialism. Whatever temporizing expedient may be adopted now, the final struggle will not be averted. This struggle will be between *Free Enterprise and Enterprise in Bondage*; between true *Industrial Liberty*, and "Industry laboring under the many chains of Socialism" such is the foundation of this great address. BOOK NOTES is too small to reproduce it, but every man can get it by sending three cents to the *Springfield Republican*, (a weekly),

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Now comes another view; it is the position taken by a newspaper, the Boston *Herald* in an editorial entitled "Antocracy vs. Socialism" it says:

"Some days ago in commenting upon the possible growth of Socialism to a point which threatened to give to those representing this movement the control of the government of this country as it is now administered, we said that, if that time came, threatening, as it would the complete destruction of that individual liberty which this republic was formed to protect, those representing the great financial and corporate interests of this country would unquestionably assert themselves, obtain prompt control of our government and convert it into a strong, centralized system of control, under the rule of an autocrat or an oligarchy. Assuming that the old democratic ideas of personal liberty are to be destroyed, we said that we should prefer, and we believe most intelligent Americans would prefer, to live under

the despotic rule of an autocrat rather than under the tyranny of an all-pervading system of Socialism."

The struggle is to be between *money and muscle*. During this world's history, so far muscle has never yet failed; now it cannot fail, for it will be guided by honest trained minds seeking not to rob us. Listen to the words of these Judges. As between the men who create the property on which all money rests, and the man who gets the money and uses it to crush us, the *Herald* takes sides with the latter. Such a position can never stand on this continent, but it "pays" better just now to advocate it.

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Pierce so highly extolled, has robbed the common people of millions of money and given nothing in return. The "tin" ware of today is a perfect sham; in fact tin ware no longer can be bought in this country. The selling of it for tin, is a legal fraud.

The leading issues in current diplomacy—the Venezuelan settlement, the Panama Canal treaty and the agreement between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question—are clearly stated and discussed in the editorial department of the *Review of Reviews* for March. In no other American publication are the international problems of the moment so fully and candidly treated.

One of the most interesting papers in the March *Century* is that entitled "What shall we be" the "Coming Race in America" by Gustave Michaud followed by comments upon Michaud's paper by Professor Giddings of Columbia University. It is a consideration of the race changes which will follow the

education and development, not of emigrants to this country, but of their children, and from intermarriages. It is a most curious study.

When we read the exposures made of the Rhode Island General Assembly's rotten rascality, by the Springfield *Republican*, and especially the Block Island litigation, the work, half of which, by the way, it has not yet told it is enough to make a man reflect, when he recalls the fact that these General Assembly's have been the schools of every Judge now upon the Supreme Bench in Rhode Island.

Having occasion recently to verify certain quotations made by Thomas W. Dorr apparently from a speech, made by Daniel Webster, at Worcester in 1832, I sought them in the speech as printed in Webster's Orations, Boston, 1879 edited by Edwin P. Whipple, and could not find them. Still I lost not my faith in Mr. Dorr's integrity. Fortunately the Public Library sent to me the original edition of this speech, printed at Boston

Vicissitudes, or the Journey of Life, by Peggy Dow—The wife of Lorenzo Dow. 2nd ed. corrected and enlarged by the author. 32 mo. Phil. 1815. 75 cents.

Stage Plays—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. \$1.00.

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in 1832, and there I instantly found them in the exact language which Mr. Dorr had used. The speech as printed by the editor of Webster's speeches, in 1879 has no resemblance to the speech as it was delivered. It is a first rate illustration of two things, the value of original pamphlet literature, of which the writer has been an assiduous collector for half a century, but relating solely to Rhode Island history; and the "Shenanagin" of editors. What right had Whipple, twenty-four years after Webster was dead, to print things so radically different from that which Webster had three times published as his own. I reproduce the specimens from the original pamphlet, those who wish to "see" the difference must go to Whipple's edition of Webster's Great Speeches, 1879.

"It is true that it is the natural effect of a *good* Constitution to protect the people; but who shall protect the Constitution; who shall guard the guardian; what arm but the mighty arm of the people itself, is able in a popular (Democratic) government to uphold public institutions; the Constitution itself is but the creature of the Public will; and it must owe its security to the same power to which it owes its origin." (Webster, D. Speech at Worcester 1 October, 1832 Original edition, Boston, 1832 p. 4)

"With the People, and the People alone lies any remedy for the past, and any security for the future. No delegated power is equal to the exigency. It is a case for sovereign interposition, the rescue if it came at all must come from that power which no other power on earth can resist, the People and the whole (body of the) People (Webster, D. Speech at Worcester 12 October 1832—Original Edition Boston 1832, p. 4).

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the champion lottery ticket case, has in a moment changed the present infernal business situation; under it any trusts, or combination of capital, can be handled by the government, taken in conjunction with the law as laid down by Judge Grosscup in the beef trust case in Chicago last week, it actually marks a new era in the relation of the government to corporations. Judge Grosscup decided that the beef barons had formed a combination which was in restraint of trade and that they were engaged in interstate commerce because acting in several states. The Supreme Court, yesterday, decided, in the lottery cases, that Congress had full and plenary powers to control interstate commerce as such and to say when such commerce should be prohibited.

Rock, R. W., History of the Eleventh Rhode Island Regiment, in the War of the Rebellion. \$2.50.

An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster, and Lord Mansfield. 8 vo. p.p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.

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Lt. Col. Gardner Burbank. His Defence upon a General Court Martial against charges preferred against him. 8 mo. Worcester, 1819. \$1.00.







The New York *Times* has decided that these decisions do not affect the powers of coal combinations, or beef trusts, nor any other product of nature, now controlled by trusts. Which is greater the court or the "times?"

The fairy tale, "Cinderella and her little glass slipper," was written by Charles Perrault, a Frenchman, and published at Paris in 1697. Mr. Perrault intended to show the dignity conferred by the good old fairy, upon Cinderella, by giving the child to wear, a slipper of *l'air*; but by a curious blunder, succeeding printers spelled *l'air—l'erre*, and so it has ever since been—a slipper of glass. Mr. Thomas Wright gives the word *l'air* as being Anglo-Norman (A. D. 1100), and meaning a kind of fur, probably that of the weasel. Mr. Bailey (1730) describes it as meaning the "Second sort of fur (sable being probably first), formerly used for lining of the garments of great men, and Knights of Renown."

The movement now progressing in

Ireland and England concerning the land question, is precisely that which some people thought should have been done in the matter of Negro slavery by this country in 1861. Buy out the stocks of negroes held by the Southern slaveholders, paying therefor the market price—they are now proposing to do just this with the Irish landlords who have wrought so much misery in Ireland, and in fact half depopulated the island.

The Springfield *Republican* has given within a month three elaborate articles on Rhode Island politics, and her judicial system. These articles were calmly written by some one possessed of legal knowledge, and after a careful collection of the facts in the case. Never was there a more scandalous condition of affairs in connection with any state. These things told by the *Republican* are well known at the State House, as are also the parties connected with them. Men generally here know nothing whatever concerning them. How long will it be possible for such conditions to exist.

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BANK RETURNS. Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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Fessenden, G. M. The History of Warren, R. I., from the earliest times with particular notices of Massasoit and his family. Providence, 1845.

This little book is bound with another, a dedication discourse at the Baptist Church in Warren, by J. P. Tustin, May 8, 1845. This preceding discourse has little value compared to the history of Warren, by Fessenden. Mr. Fessenden, I knew; he was an aged, honest, conscientious Antiquary; he had one vagary—he believed Roger Williams came in a boat, his reason for this belief was because Williams wrote "I steered my course from Salem," "I was sorely tossed for one fourteen weeks, &c." The above copy can be had for \$3.50

Mowry, William A. The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Among the first martyrs of the Christian Church following Jesus Christ were St. Ignatius, and St. Polycarp, the first about A. D. 112; the second A. D. 147. Both had been contemporaries of the Apostles of Jesus Christ. William, Archbishop of Canterbury published about 1810 in London this book.

The Genuine Epistles of certain apostolical Fathers, to wit, St. Barnabas, St. Clement, St. Ignatius, St. Polycarp and the Shepherd of Hermas—all translated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who says, "Some of them bred up under our Saviour, Christ himself, and the rest instructed by those great men whom he commissioned to go forth and preach to all the world." (p. 119). For this book, bound in half red turk. mor. \$2.50.

Kentish Guards. Trial by Court Martial of Col. David Pinniger and the officers for Disobedience of Orders. Warren, R. I., 1808. \$1.50.



# BOOK NOTES

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Vol. 20  
No. 7

## The "Arnold" Soul Liberty in Rhode Island.

It has been often claimed that Religious Liberty in Rhode Island meant little else than absence of all religion; mere unlicensed license; when we read the terrible statements of the late Rev. Dr. Hutchins, the Connecticut agent of the Bible Society, concerning the terrible lack of all religion in the outlying towns in that state and worse still, of practically all morals; it becomes to us here an interesting study, whether our "Religious Liberty" was productive of worse results than were produced by the terrible religious bigotry of Connecticut, which produced her Blue Laws. In truth these Connecticut bigots made Rhode Island missionary ground, and missionaries and money was sent to reclaim its people by the very churches which Dr. Hutchins represented.

The credit of founding a Statesquarely upon the basis of Religious Liberty, we had, in our ignorance, supposed belonged first among all men, to Roger Williams. The first absolute separation of the state from all control from the church; and the prevention of the taxation of one man to support another man's religion, we had supposed came first from this man, Williams's work here. There was not long since printed here a small pamphlet, written by Mr. James N. Arnold, entitled "The Life

and Times of Benedict Arnold. First Governor of Rhode Island." It is an excellent presentation of the Arnold character, by one of themselves. It is claimed by the writer of this pamphlet that "Soul Liberty" was the invention of William Arnold, and his son Benedict Arnold that they were "its leaders and defenders here in Rhode Island, and they, not Roger Williams should have the honor therefor." (page 3.)

This very important re-construction of history, based upon no cited authority, was considered of so much interest and in fact, of so much fundamental consequence to Rhode Island History that the General Assembly printed it at the cost of the state. (Report of J. N. Arnold, 1901, p. 30.) "In the matter of State and Church he (Williams) has *left no recorded opinion* while the Arnolds stood forth as its authors and champions; so they and not Mr. Williams are the authors of Soul Liberty."

The State, by this publication, adds a new fact—if it is a fact—to the history of the writings of Roger Williams that he "left no recorded opinion in matters of Church and State."

The kind of "Soul Liberty" which these Arnolds seem to have invented, is thus described by a contemporary writer William Arnold, "at the time of his *subjection* was known constantly to employ himself in servile work upon the Sabbath day, professing it to be his



(Spiritual) excellency above that to which his neighbors had attained." (Simplicities Defence London, 1646, p. 4.)

It must have been Arnold's reason for *subjecting* himself to Massachusetts in 1642 (R. I. Hist. col. 2, p. 53), that he might work out more easily and more securely his "Soul Liberty."

The son, Benedict, was of course a Disciple of his father in the working out of the principle of Soul Liberty. He also submitted to Massachusetts in 1642, with his father, and thus illustrated his devotion to Church and State, and Soul Liberty by acting as the agent of Massachusetts by spending his Sabbaths in trading with the Indians; soaking them with liquor, and selling them guns and gunpowder. (Simplicities Defence, London, 1646 p. 4) also (Mass. Col. Rec. V. 2, p. 48). The rum question was covered by the word "Commodity."

If there was ever any foundation for the idea that Rhode Island Religious Liberty was mere licentious license, may it not have arisen from this Arnold invention of *Soul Liberty*.

Concerning Coadjutor Bishop McVickar.

The *Journal* of March 22nd prints this, concerning the attendance of this clergyman at the hearing on Senator Champlin's infamous work on a Block Island Law. "It was bad taste on the part of the Democratic managers to induce Bishop McVickar of the Episcopal Church of Rhode Island to go to the State House and declare war on the Republican Party."

The Springfield *Republican*, says "This Block Island outrage had angered him for the Bishop is a righteous man who believes in majority rule and the rights of the people under the laws and the Constitution" \* \* and he repre-

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sents an aroused moral sentiment before which depraved business cannot stand." On March 23rd, the *Journal* prints in an obscure position a "*Query from Bishop McVickar.*" It was no "query" at all, but an indignation letter and which too the *Journal* has evidently garbled. Here are a few extracts

"More than a week ago a public hearing was given before the 'committee on special legislation' in the State House to those who were interested in the repeal of an act, surreptitiously passed by the last Legislature at its last sitting last December, which disfranchised the the people of Block Island, who had voted the month previous, by an overwhelming majority, for 'no license' in that town.

"The meeting was a large and thoroughly earnest one and a most decided expression was there given to the sense of the outrage which had been done, not only to the guaranteed rights of New Shoreham, but to the very princi-

ple of popular rights, on which our whole Government is built.

"I would like to ask through the *Journal*, and in the name of a large number of people representing the best citizenship of the Commonwealth, what is the meaning of the committee's failure to consider and report on the subject? Is it one more instance of the cynical indifference of the peoples' 'representatives' to the peoples' rights? If it is, let us know it."

These are specimen "Queries," which according to the *Journal's* editor, this clergyman asked. Let us thank the Divine master that at last He has brought an entire man here into Rhode Island, endowed with moral courage, and unsmothered powers of speech. These grand utterances the Editor of the *Journal* characterizes as specimens of '*Bishop McVickar's curiosity.*'

Something like three weeks before the giving out of the Report of the Coal

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Strike Commission the Boston *Herald* published a pretended synopsis of the principle matters decided. When the Report at last came the utter falsity of the *Herald's* statement was made clear. It was a concoction by the *Herald's* employees, either in Boston or at Washington. No other *News* paper had it. This report is a great victory for a better government in many ways. It is in a minor sense true, that it has not the force of a judicial decree. But as a matter of fact it has a thousand times the force of any judicial decree. It has three years in which to crystalize public sentiment. I should like to see the "operator" who will take the chance of disobeying it. Under the guidance of John Mitchell, with his clear head and mental equipoise the miner is safe; the Board of Conciliation, six members, with Mitchell as an advocate will protect the miners' rights and save the miner from being cheated, by false weights and measures; the miners' wages are increased everywhere; his hours of labor shortened and when the

operators raise the price of coal to the consumers we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that they *must* give a part of the money which they "scoop" to the miners. The discontinuance of the "Coal and Iron Police" on the part of the operators, is admirable. These operators cannot set up special officers. The creation of a commissioner of Labor to be named by the United States Circuit Court who shall fix all rates of compensation, is beyond all praise. We shall await, with much hope, the coming of the entire report.

In a preceding paper I have alluded to Dr. Hutchins' report on the present religious conditions in Connecticut. I present the case in greater detail.

"Dr. Hutchins declared that the old New England blood that was once the pride of the people of this section of the world, was rapidly becoming an obsolete quantity in these hamlets of Connecticut. One of the towns of the State that he pointed to as being especially prominent for viciousness and absolute

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indifference to religion, was Ashford, where he said, there are 197 families, 36 per cent. of whom do not attend any church and where all the stores are open on Sunday, where the people work on the Sabbath as they do any other day in the week and where the greatest curse of the people there as well as in other small villages, was hard cider. The one ambition of the young men of the town was to belong to the band that furnishes the music for the Saturday night dances. He said that only six families of the place were of the good old American stock.

The Bible agent was rather of the opinion that polygamy was to be found in some of these spots. He said that in one place he found eight men living with their housekeepers. Over near the Rhode Island line, Dr. Hutchins ran into a man living with two women, who was playing a game of hide and seek with the authorities of Connecticut and Rhode Island. When the Rhode Island officials got after him for his misconduct he shipped his two lady friends over into Connecticut and when Connecticut made a move to prosecute him, he just stepped over into Rhode

Island with his two women. He added: "There is more imbecility and murder in those small places than in the larger towns in the State and the greatest curse of Connecticut today is hard cider."

In 1854 Dred Scot, a negro living in Missouri, and who had been a slave and never given his freedom, brought a suit claiming his Freedom at St. Louis. The case after being kept in the courts for five or six years, resulted, in the U. S. Supreme Court in a decree adverse to the plaintiff, practically on the ground that a negro slave had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. This language was not used in this exact form, but it was very nearly so used. The ultimate result was the Civil War between the north and the south, 1861-1865. The extinction of negro slavery, the destruction of the Court which made the Decree, and the deaths of nearly two millions of white men, practically not one of whom had ever bought or owned a negro slave. It was George Herbert who said before 1632, "God's mills grind slow, but sure." This slave was an illustration at the middle of the

Vicissitudes, or the Journey of Life, by Peggy Dow—The wife of Lorenzo Dow. 2nd ed. corrected and enlarged by the author. 32 mo. Phil. 1815. 75 cents.

Stage Plays—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. \$1.00.

Whipple, Francis H., Might and Right. \$3.00.

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19th century. In February, 1903, in the same United States Court in St. Louis, in which the Dred Scot case came there came a case brought by the Wabash Railroad Company, against their employees, asking an injunction against the employees preventing them from striking. The Court granted the injunction. Then men could neither strike nor quit the service of this railroad company save at the penalty of imprisonment at the mere will of the Judge. This decree if allowed to stand makes white serfs of every laboring man in the United States. There are (18,000,000) Eighteen millions of them; there were but (4,000,000) Four millions of black slaves. Just so much greater is the danger. Have these men not the same rights, before the law which the Jay Gould heirs have who own the Wabash railroad. Must there be another bloody war to settle this.

If ever there was a just characteriza-

tion of anything it was that by Representative McDonald, of Mr. Teipke's Reports on the Industrial Statutes of Rhode Island. They are indeed mere junk.

The General Assembly of today bears the same relation to the Government, and to the Judiciary, that the Charter General Assembly of 1840 bore, and which culminated in the Revolution of 1842. The forms differ, but the results are the same.

The "Nation" of 13th November has this paragraph

"Nothing seemed to us more imperative, in the late crisis, than to divest the question at issue of all extraneous considerations. Granted that an army of workmen in virtual control of the output of a necessary of modern industrial and domestic life may conspire to stop work as lightly as if they were employees of a sweat-shop in a great city—a postulate which as moralists we

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Marshall's Life of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the American Forces during the war which established the Independence of his Country with Portrait engraved by D. Edwin and the 4to Atlas. The Atlas is in board, but the "Life" is in fine old Tree marbled calf. \$12.50.

The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts. Conducted by John W. Webster and John Ware, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1/2bd. Boston, 1823-1825. \$5.00.

These two volumes, now three quarters of century in age are filled with Scientific papers of the highest interest. Dr. John C. Warren gives an account of ancient embalming and a description of an Egyptian mummy sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is illustrated with two steel engravings. Dr.

John Ware gives "Some Account of the Discovery of the Fossil bones of the *Mastodonte*, or great American Mammoth.

Dr. John W. Webster, gives a Chemical examination of a fragment of an aerolite which fell in Maine in August, 1823. Dr. Webster gives an account of a movable rock at Roxbury, Mass. Two persons could set it in motion. It was 19 feet long and 7 feet thick.

One of the most interesting (to me) of the Scientific papers is on "Insects preserved in amber" and the immense fraud in specimens.

An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster and Lord Mansfield 8 vo. p. p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.





cannot admit; granted that they had a right to build up their organization by a system combined of stress of class opinion, boycott and persecution, directed against all who stay out of the union—a right to which we shall never give our support.

Does the miner really control the output of a coal mine.

What is the real difference between stopping work in a sweat shop where human clothing is made, and in a coal mine. Are not both clothing and coal necessities to the human family.

The Coal Commissioner takes the boycott away, not only from the miner, but from the operator also. It is right.

The value of news and what is news. The Boston *Herald* itself informs us that it received a dispatch from New York city stating that a Prize Fight had taken place in a gentlemen's parlor on Long Island; that a very distinguished company was present, among them were two Judges of the Massachusetts Court. This stuff, the *Herald* published, making no inquiry as to the truth of it. No sooner did the Judges see the paragraph than they notified the *Herald* that at the time given by the *Herald*

as the time of the fight, the entire court was sitting in banc, every Judge present in Boston. Was it not the *Herald's* business to enquire before publishing such lies. The *Herald* says it must as a leading *News* paper publish such things. Probably because had it enquired, and found its falsity, it would not have dared to print such a libel.

The Irish Land scheme is the greatest swindling scheme ever proposed in any civilized country and that too by men who pretend to be educated, honest and decent. Far better would it be, that war should ensue, and that too of the bloodiest kind, just as it did in these United States, in 1861. The scheme is an open violation of the moral law; a thing which no Government, nor Nation nor People, nor Individuals can ever do and escape the punishment.

Dr. W. S. Bowen who has been refused the Counselship at Guayaquil, is a cousin by marriage of General C. R. Brayton, is that the reason why Senators Aldrich and Welmore nominated him.

Why does not Mr. Clark Johnson, Judge elect of the Supreme Court, take himself out of the House of representatives? Does he sit to hold the house in control of General Brayton?

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Kentish Guards. Trial by Court Martial of Col. David Pinniger and the officers for Disobedience of Orders. Warren, R. I., 1868. \$1.50.



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SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 8

## The Story of Helen Keller.

It was after Ludwig van Beethoven became deaf that he composed the Fifth Symphony, a work of the profoundest harmony, never excelled by mortal man. His biographer tells us conversation with him was by writing only; of the charms of his art he was himself wholly deprived; he could not hear; these great musical compositions "were victories of mind over matter, of genius over circumstance." They continue, "How grand is the spectacle of an artist deprived of all intercourse with what, to him, in this world was dearest, and yet pouring forth the lovely aspirations of his soul in works sublime." It was a wonderful story, but we have now one which is at least as great. It is this "Story of Helen Keller." I need not tell you, that Helen Keller is a young woman, born on the 27th June, 1880, at Tuscumbia, Alabama. At first she could see, and hear, and would have talked, like other children, but before the end of her second year, some sickness, unknown by name, seized her, and by it she lost her power to hear and her eyes whereby to see, and ultimately the power of speech departed. She came north to find relief and has dwelt here in New England. In her sixth year, her father took the child to Baltimore, to consult a physician, this honest man sent the child to Alexander Graham Bell, who could understand the child's

signs and she "knew it and loved him at once." Through Dr. Bell a teacher for the child was found, Anne M. Sullivan, then at the Perkins Institute for the Blind. This splendid teacher had herself been blind, but had recovered her sight. Under Miss Sullivan's training, Helen Keller says, and writes, for she can now both speak and write, "I came out of Egypt and stood before Sinai, and a power divine touched my spirit, and gave it sight, so that I beheld many wonders; and from this sacred mountain I heard a voice which said: 'Knowledge is love, and light and vision.'"

Helen Keller has written "The Story of Her Life" and it has just been published by Doubleday Page & Company of New York, and it is to tell you something about it, that I am writing this note. The book is a 12 mo. of upwards of 440 pages. Miss Keller's "Story," consists of 140 pages; the remainder of the volume consisting of her Letters, written in the years 1887 to 1902; and a "Supplementary Account of Helen Keller's Life and Education." This latter part was prepared by Mr. John A. Macy, who frankly says, in his preface, "all that is valid in it he owes to authentic records, and to the advice of Miss Sullivan" who was always Miss Keller's teacher. I shall refuse to destroy that supreme delight, which every intelligent person must have, who reads this wonderful story, by any



RETRY

PRAY





feeble and imperfect analysis of my own. This girl is still blind and deaf, but she can speak. She can now read, write and speak, English, French, German, Greek and Latin. At the age of 18 in one of her letters she writes "I am reading the Iliad" again, "what an inexpressible joy it will be to read about Achilles and Ulysses and Andromache in their own glorious language; I think Greek is the loveliest language that I know anything about; if it is true that the violin is the most perfect of musical instruments, then Greek is the violin of human thought." It was a fine thought; but what are we to think of this one, "I think I shall enjoy the Odyssey most of all. The Iliad tells of almost nothing but war, and one sometimes wearies of the clash of spears and the din of battle, but the Odyssey tells of nobler courage, the courage of a soul sore tried but steadfast to the end.

I often wonder as I read these splendid poems, why at the same time that Homer's songs of war fired the Greeks with valor, his songs of manly virtue did not have a stronger influence upon the spiritual life of the people. Perhaps the reason is that thoughts truly great are like seeds cast into the human mind, and lie there unnoticed, or are tossed about and played with like toys until grown wise through suffering and experience a race discovers and cultivates them." Such thoughts are fine when uttered by the most educated; uttered by a girl of eighteen years, deaf, dumb and blind, they go quite beyond our human experiences. But this book is filled with just such things. It was John Barbour, Arch Bishop of Aberdeen, who, in 1376, gathered from the Scottish people, their tales of the hardships; the escapes; the courage and endurance; the patience and persever-

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ance of Robert, *the Bruce*, who sought and at last obtained the Scottish crown. The courage, and patience, and endurance and perseverance of this young woman are limitless in comparison. These qualities in *the Bruce*, have been for centuries used as models for the development of character. But how much greater in extent and more profound in character are those shown by Helen Keller, albeit altogether unknown to this simple child of nature. There are so many great qualities shown by the writer of this book, that I cannot in a moment name them. But there is one quality which is predominant. It is the tone of exuberant joy, the boundless happiness, which flows in a steady

infest the human character. The angels in Heaven might emulate her, for nothing living on earth can exel her.

The illustration of Beethoven, with which I began this note, seems to prove that inability to hear, developed in the musical mind greater powers in harmony. May it not be true that the loss of sight hearing and speech in Helen Keller, gave her greater intellectual development. She has been saved the idle thought, and silly talk, which so afflicts humanity; and it all went towards the development of her intellectual strength. In the light of such ideas her "misfortunes" become her greatest blessing. But this she can never know nor feel.



current from every line which she has written. There is no bemoaning of her misfortunes, no mention in the remotest form, of the deprivations by nature which she has suffered in comparison with others. Possessed of a mind of immaculate purity, single hearted, honest and unselfish, she seems to be absolutely free from the vices which

This half-tone shows Helen Keller and Joseph Jefferson in conversation with the assistance of Miss Sullivan who is the central figure. Concerning him Helen Keller writes, (page 129) "Once while I was calling on him in Boston he acted the most striking parts of the 'Rivals' for me. The reception room where we sat served for a stage. He



and his son seated themselves at a big table, and Bob Acres wrote his challenge I followed all his movements with my hands, and caught the drollery of his blunders, and gestures in a way that would have been impossible, had it all been spelled to me. Then they rose to fight the duel, and I followed the swift thrusts and parries of the sword, and the waverings of poor Bob as his courage oozed out at his fingers ends. Then the great actor gave his coat a hitch and his mouth a twitch, and in an instant I was in the village of Falling Waters and felt Schneider's shaggy head against my knee." Who of us with both ears and eyes ever got so much out of Joe Jefferson, as did this girl with neither. One great lesson of this book is to those of us who are continually bewailing our condition in life, knowing neither contentment, nor one uncontaminated day of happiness. To read it is happiness, and it will make everyone of us more contented with our lot in life and better men and better women for it is both great and good.

To let men corner the Earth, as the English have been permitted to do with Ireland, and then to buy them out, with millions of gold drawn directly from the very laborers who have been so brutally robbed, will surely find its Nemesis, unless Divine retribution has ceased to be operative.

All pork products, which form so largely the food of the *working* portion of the people of these United States, have risen in price to these working people 33½ per cent. Meat which I have bought at the "Public" Market a short time since for 8 cents, is today 14, or 15 cents per pound. Has Lipton again cornered the pork market to pay his expenses in the coming Yacht race. Of what use is a Republican government any way.

The April Review of Reviews, comes brimfull of articles, which no man with any pretence of intelligence can fail to find pleasure in the reading. I cannot name all of them, but here are half a

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dozen specimens. The editor discusses the financial side of the Panama Canal proposition, which was taken quite out of the category of academic questions by the Senate's action in ratifying the treaty with Colombia. The Delaware situation and many other matters of political and social interest are also editorially treated. The award of the Anthracite Strike Commission is reviewed and analyzed by Dr. Walter E. Weyl. Professor Harry Pratt Judson sets forth the municipal situation in Chicago on the eve of the city elections. "Political Conditions in Russia," apropos of the Czar's recent manifesto, is the subject of a well-informed article by N. I. Stone. Mr. Lawrence Reamer writes of "A New Régime for American Opera," referring to the retirement of Mr. Grau and the induction of Mr. Courted as manager of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

The Boston *Herald* thinks the words "Stand Pat" will go far to carry the next Presidential election. Under present conditions the People won't "Stand That."

Vicissitudes, or the Journey of Life, by Peggy Dow—The wife of Lorenzo Dow. 2nd ed. corrected and enlarged by the author. 32 mo. Phil. 1815. 75 cents.

Stage Plays—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. \$1.00.

The greatest medical nonsense ever suggested, was the Yellow Fever Mosquito Transmission Stuff." This insect can never create the disease, according to the Doctors, but can transmit it; when the Disease is destroyed by Sanitation what is the danger of a Mosquito as a transmitter.

The most instructive paper in the *April* Century according to the notions of Book Notes is that by W. R. Merriam entitled the *Evolution of Census* taking. In taking the Census in 1790 there were but six simple questions, asked, nor other inquiry made in any direction. Now take a look at the Census of 1900 recently issued, and observe the scope of these questions, of the knowledge so carefully gathered, and quickly spread over the pages of the eight quartos which were so soon printed. Men do not appreciate the greatness of the work of the Census Bureau.

The St. Louis United States Court, which issued an injunction against the men employed by the Wabash Railroad Company, ordering the men neither to

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"quit work, nor to strike" has reversed it. It should never have been issued. Nothing but a bloody war can ever come from such work. Just as it came from the Dred Scott Case, before the same Court; and infinitely greater than the war which then followed.

How does the depth of political iniquity in Cambridge, Mass., or in St. Louis—make that which has so long existed here in Rhode Island, respectable. Mr. Brayton has re-instated the worst conditions, which existed under the Charter of Charles the Second, and which resulted at last in the Revolution of 1842. Not the "Dorr," but the "Law and Order War."

General Brayton, and his Machine, was manufactured in the office of the Providence *Journal* and the late Senator, Henry B. Anthony, was the machinist who designed, and constructed

it. I heard with my ears, Senator Anthony say, that he had never found Charlie Brayton's equal in the execution of political orders. Now the *Journal* prints an article about 'Charlie' headed *Just a Scapagoat*.

The newspapers of the 27th March last, prints this report of language spoken by Mr. James H. Armington, a member of the House of Representatives for East Providence.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket moved to amend the appropriation of \$600 for expenses of Factory Inspector by reducing it to \$100. He said that, as far as he knew, the official in question inspected no factories and the sum was a large one for what travelling expenses he might have.

Mr. McHugh of Pawtucket said that he believed that the Factory Inspector is doing his duty and he would recommend an increase in the Factory Inspec-

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Marshall's Life of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the American Forces during the war which established the Independence of his Country with Portrait engraved by D. Edwin and the 4to Atlas. The Atlas is in board, but the "Life" is in fine old Tree marbled calf. \$12.50.

The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts. Conducted by John W. Webster and John Ware, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1/2 bd. Boston, 1823-1825. \$5.00.

These two volumes, now three quarters of century in age are filled with Scientific papers of the highest interest. Dr. John C. Warren gives an account of ancient embalming and a description of an Egyptian mummy sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is illustrated with two steel engravings. Dr.

John Ware gives "Some Account of the Discovery of the Fossil bones of the *Mastodonte*, or great American Mammoth.

Dr. John W. Webster, gives a Chemical examination of a fragment of an aerolite which fell in Maine in August, 1823. Dr. Webster gives an account of a movable rock at Roxbury, Mass. Two persons could set it in motion. It was 19 feet long and 7 feet thick.

One of the most interesting (to me) of the Scientific papers is on "Insects preserved in amber" and the immense fraud in specimens.

An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster and Lord Mansfield 8 vo. p. p. 155. Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.





tor's appropriation instead of cutting it down.

Mr. Armington of East Providence said: "I am very glad to hear this testimony from the gentleman from Pawtucket, for I know something about the abuse that the Factory Inspector is subjected to in doing his duty. The Chief Executive of this State is constantly insinuating that he does not do his duty, and I say that it is a disgrace to the State of Rhode Island that this man should come here and by insinuations and innuendoes reflect on the Factory Inspector, never making any specific charges, but always something that you can't lay your finger on."

The Speaker's gavel dropped heavily.

For Mr. Armington to use such language with reference to the Governor of Rhode Island is beyond the bounds of common decency. When he speaks concerning the Factory Inspector "doing his duty" it is Munchausenism. This office is merely to enable somebody to draw money from the Treasury rendering no equivalent. Were this officer "*to do his duty*," the mill owners would join the "Reform" party.

Montaigne took the following from the 77th Epistle of Seneca—"A veteran soldier of Cæsar's guards who was quite

jaded and bowed down with age, coming to ask of Cæsar leave that he might dispatch himself; Cæsar observing his decrepitedness and his long beard that hung down to his breast, answered pleasantly, "thou fanciest that thou art still alive."

The indictment of John F. Quinby, and his wife, for manslaughter, because they preferred prayers to drugs, in a case of their child, seven years old, sick with diphtheria, who died, is a disgrace to civilization; and is moreover in direct conflict with the recent Decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Magnetic Healing Case. According to a New York paper every believer in Christian Science was carefully taken out, or not permitted to sit in the Grand Jury which found the indictment. If that is true, the Grand Jury was packed. The case was argued to the Court, at White Plains in October and was held by the Court for consideration. It is now nearly six months, and the bereaved parents, are quietly waiting their imprisonment. The Health Officer at White Plains who sought and secured the indictment is a Doctor. Why does not the Court make him prove that no case of diphtheria can be fatal when confronted by him and his drugs.

But the Court of Appeals of New York have just reversed the Decision of the Courts below in convicting and imposing a fine upon J. Luther Pierson of Valhalla, because he refused to call a doctor to his child, sixteen months old. The New York *Herald* says that the child had the "Whooping Cough;" the New York *Times* says the child had "Pneumonia." In either case what was the use of drugs. The *Times* a Drug Doser of the most stolid kind, attempts to belittle the force of the Decision, just as it did with the Decision of the Coal Strike Commission, and just as successfully.

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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1,  
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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903.

Vol. 20.  
No. 9

Mr. Frederic Rowland Marvin prepared a book in 1891, entitled "The Last Words (real and traditional) of Distinguished Men and Women." A new edition has been issued, with an appendix. The idea doubtless came from Montaigne, who, of all the ancient writers, if 1560 be ancient, seems to have been much interested in ways in which men died, who knew that they were about to die. He said, "I made it a practice, not only to have death in my imagination, but continually in my mouth; and there is nothing of which I am so inquisitive as the manner of men's death, their dying words, looks, and deportment. If I were a writer of books, I would compile a register of the various deaths of people with notes. (The essays of Michael Seigneur de Montaigne. Peter Coste's translation, 1776, v. I p. 81). This is precisely what Mr. Marvin has done. He has collected from every known source these last sayings of distinguished men and women, and given some notes connected with them. Some of the notes are quite instructive especially that connected with Daniel Webster for it betrays a curiosity of character which we did not before know. Dr. William Hunter, not our Newport doctor of that name; but the Englishman is reported to have said, "If I had strength to hold a pen I would write down how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." Dr. Hunter died in 1783. Dr. William Cullen, also English, died

seven years later, in 1790, saying "I wish I had the power of writing, for then I would describe to you how pleasant a thing it is to die."

The last words spoken by Cleopatra, are said to have been "Here thou art then" and were addressed to the asp when it was brought to her. Plutarch says, *it was said* "she carried poison in a hollow bodkin about which she wound her hair;" others still that she poisoned herself with a poisoned comb; it was Dion Cassius who said this last. The Asp story is mere legend.

Why Mr. Marvin included the name of Spinoza in his book, I do not understand. He gives no last word, nor any details concerning his death. He cites Dugald Stewart, who described Spinoza as an Atheist—but he was no Atheist. He declared "I understand by God, the Absolutely Infinite Being—constituted of an infinity of attributes, each of which expresses an eternal and infinite essence which exists necessarily." (Ethics of Spinoza 4, 12). It requires study and much thought to understand that phrase, and many words to set it forth. But Spinoza was no Atheist. This book by Mr. Marvin is a very curious collection of materials well designed to set us thinking. It is published by the F. H. Revell Company, and the price is \$1.50.

The Commissioner of Public Schools, has compiled a "Rhode Island Educational Directory for 1903." It is packed





solid with "personal" details concerning the Directorship, and Managers, and Teachers of every "School" in Rhode Island with Public and Private and the "Parochial" Schools as well.

At a hearing at the State House, in Boston, on vaccination President Eliot, of Harvard, appeared for the State Board of Health, and said "If there is a demonstrated proposition, it is that vaccination protects against SmallPox." That settles it; hitherto I have had my doubts, but now I am satisfied—that the President of Harvard is presuming upon his position, to influence men, upon a subject upon which he knows nothing. He believes in forcing vaccination by compulsion. Because he believes in the "protection" of this morbid poison, and I do not, why should he have the legal power to force me, or I have the legal power to prevent him from vaccination. If President Eliot is right the United States Supreme Court has gone wrong in the Magnetic Healing Case.

"There will probably now be peace in the land. The Block Island special license act has been repealed and some of the clergy may now find time in which to look after affairs less political and more religious in character."

Such is the advice of the Boston *Herald* to Bishop McVickar and those who acted with him. There are other ways of looking at these matters. For two thousand years clergymen have acted in religious affairs, upon the lines, of saving men from Hell. Is it not about time to switch off from these lines reverse their efforts, and send a few men there, beginning with the General Assembly.

Mr. Frederick William Jones, of the class of '96 at Brown University, now of the staff of the Providence *Journal* has written a volume of stories entitled "A Year at Brown." It is not yet ready being now in the hands of the printers. It is thus described:

"The little tales are fiction, written round important days in the college

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calendar. The opening story has to do with the first day of the fall term—a reunion of old friends and a mild form of hazing—another describes a fraternity “rushing” meeting, a third is told with a gym ball for the setting, a fourth deals with an imaginary Brown opera, and others with Class Day and Commencement. In all there are seven stories. Their time is during the administration of “Bennie,” as the students of that day called their President, Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews. Through the narratives runs a thread of romance, holding the chief characters together and making of the whole something not unlike a short novel.”

It is to be illustrated by Sidney R. Burleigh the well-known artist of this city. The volume will be published by Snow & Farnham of this city at \$1.50. There will be but one edition and the size of the edition will depend upon the advance orders sent to the publishers. BOOK NOTES predicts that the book will be quickly scarce and not easily to be got.

Mr. Loud was a Representative in Congress from San Francisco. He gave much attention to the government of the General Post-office. It was Mr. Loud who tried so hard to induce Congress to eliminate false second class matter from the mails. The carriers endeavored to induce Mr. Loud to shorten their hours of work and raise their salaries. Mr. Loud refused to do so until fair justice had been done to clerks employed *inside* the Post offices, who worked many more hours each day, and for far less salaries. This so angered the carriers that they contributed money to be added to that contributed by the publishers of the rotten second-class matter, to defeat Mr. Loud. It has been stated that the carriers gave about \$8000 for this purpose and Mr. Loud was defeated. On the 12th of March the Post office at Washington, under a new law which Mr. Loud had formed re-adjusted all the salaries of all clerks in the first and second class offices throughout the country. These clerks had long worked twelve hours a day seven days, some-

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times, in a week for \$750, while a carrier, working eight hours a day, never over six days in a week, was paid \$1000. So much for defeating Mr. Loud.

Dr. Helen C. Putnam, of this city has prepared "A Study of Sir James Paget, in His Writings." A bibliography she calls it. But while it is a bibliography, and a good one too, it is something more, it is a study of character. The gentleman was an English physician, living about 1814-1900. He wrote many medical essays, in which it was his especial forte to act, on exact central lines so as to displease neither side. By this course he kept himself continuously in public office. But I am unable to discern any great medical revolution of which these days are so prolific, which can be traced to his work. These are his views on *vivisection*. "That which is most to be desired is that persons with fairly balanced minds with at least an average both of humanity and of capacity for judgment in cases in which deep feeling may be stirred should study

the whole matter and judge of experiments on animals as they would of other practices in which utility and even pleasure is pleaded, as justifying infliction of pain." Such language according to my understanding of it is simply shocking.

We have not hitherto regarded a Holstein cow in the light of one of these Divine creations, designed for the purpose of preventing men from becoming criminals. But she seems to be endowed with that sublime quality; the milk man who sells her milk is not obliged to reduce the specific gravity, by the use of the pump.

Either the "Merger" will have to cease among railroads, or the law of the Eminent Domain must be abandoned. No individual can obtain the advantages of the Eminent Domain in his private enterprises. It can be used only in public uses.

When Mr. J. P. Morgan can turn the current of the Mississippi river, north,

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he may begin to think of turning the current of political judgment in the United States Courts on Trust matters.

The New York Times is apparently becoming communistic; on the 11th April the editor said: "The American people have advanced now to the stage of State regulation of railroads and other corporations. If regulation is not effective something else will be tried. What will it be? There is already a very considerable party and its numbers are not diminishing, who demand a socialization of all the instruments of production; that is, the State ownership of the machinery of manufacture and production. Beyond question, if the railroad corporations should by the exercise of great craft and ingenuity baffle the State in its attempt to regulate their use of power, the State, that is the people, would presently come to a pitch of exasperation so acute that both their power and their property would be taken from them, and the régime of State Socialism would succeed to our present system of individual competition."

That certainly is strange language for that newspaper, when considered in the light of what it has been in the past.

It was Mrs. Lobkins who gave this wholesome advice to Paul Clifford. "If you want what is not your own, try to do without it; and if you can't do without it, take it away by insinuation, not bluster. They are swindlers, does more and risks less than they are robbers." The Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. of New York City must have studied carefully Bulwer Lytton's masterly delineation of human character set forth in "Paul Clifford." Under the manipulation of these gentlemen thirty millions of dollars has disappeared as effectually as if a whale had swallowed it. Such is the finding of ex-District Attorney Philbin. The money was borrowed; the stockholders must pay; and they have nothing to show for it.

The *Journal of Commerce* while not especially anarchistic, thus writes April 18th, "the general fact may be regarded as indisputable that corpora-

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tions formed in this city to afford the means of local travel and to furnish gas and electric light have been so managed in their organization and the extension of their facilities as to be greatly over-capitalized. Most of them have debts which represent the full cost of construction and equipment, or very near it, and stocks that have been outrageously expanded by watering. Fortunes have been made in the exploitation of their franchises in their consolidations, leases, changes of power and the various manipulations of forms and methods, while the service rendered has been costly and unsatisfactory and the compensation for privileges granted by public authority has been inadequate."

"There have been charges of corruption, of evasion of laws, and escape from taxes and of financial irregularities which have brought scandal upon this class of "public utility" corporations and given an abnormal impetus to the demand for municipal ownership. The undisputed facts are in themselves

scandalous and stock-watering in a corporation chartered for what is in effect a public service, for which a certain power to tax the public is granted, is a kind of robbery which the law should have prevented and which it should have been able to punish if perpetrated in violation of its mandates."

In St. Louis the Master Plumbers formed an Association. This done they "fixed" prices and restricted the sale of plumbing supplies to Master Plumbers only. A working plumber wished to buy certain supplies, the Master Plumbers refused to sell them to the workman, the workman brought an action, last week it was brought to a conclusion. The Master Plumbers Association was ordered by the Court of Appeals to be dissolved. It will be no longer safe, nor will it be possible in Missouri to again refuse a workman. This was done under the Anti Trust Law, which was approved 2nd July, 1890. Here in Providence we have the

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same kind of a Plumbers Association. "An Association of Master Plumbers in order to free themselves from the competition of those who were not members sent notices to wholesale dealers in plumbers' supplies (not only in Rhode Island but to other states) not to sell to others than members (here in Rhode Island) of the associations. These wholesale dealers (both here and in other states) thereupon refused to sell to non-members, who were in consequence unable to purchase supplies from wholesale dealers in this State, and from wholesale dealers in the United States." (R. I. Reports, 19, p. 255). The Appellate Court held "that the sending of the notices (not to sell to others than themselves here in Rhode Island) did not violate any legal right of the non-members (who were in consequence unable to purchase supplies anywhere) and afforded no ground for relief in equity by injunction." The language of the final decision read, "the object of the members of the

association was to free themselves from the competition of those not members, *which, as we have seen, is not unlawful.* The means taken to accomplish that object, were the argument among themselves not to deal with wholesale dealers who sold to those not members of the associations here and the sending of notices to that end to the wholesalers." It was practically blacklisting a Rhode Island buyer, in New York or anywhere outside of the state. The Appellate Court continues "This as we have also seen *was not unlawful.*" (R. I. Report v. 19, p. 264). The case was Macauley Brothers vs. Tierney and others. This decree was made at the October Term, 1895. The Anti Trust Law had been five years a United States Statute.

"Those whom you cannot fool you hate; but those whom you can fool, you despise." That is the philosophy of life as Sir Walter Scott saw it; as for myself give me the first.

ILLINOIS IN 1837. A sketch descriptive of the situation, boundaries, fall of the country, prominent districts, prairies, rivers, &c., with sketches of the countries, cities, and principal towns. A letter on the cultivation of the prairies, by H. L. Ellsworth and the *Letters from a Rambler in the West*, six in number written by "a talented young Philadelphian." Here is his picture of Chicago in 1837. "Chicago is without doubt the greatest wonder in this wonderful country. Four years ago the savage Indian built his little wigwam there, the noble stag saw his own image, undismayed, reflected from the polished mirror of the glassy lake, the adventurous settler then cultivated a small portion of these fertile prairies, and was living far far away from the comforts of civilization. Four years have rolled by, and how changed the scene. That Indian is now driven far west of the Mississippi, he has left his native

hills, his hunting grounds, the graves of his fathers, and is now building his home in the farther west, again to be driven away by the mighty tide of immigration. That gallant stag no longer bounds secure o'er those mighty plains, but startles at the rustle of every leaf, on the sighing of the wind, fearing the rifles of the numerous nimrods who now pursue the daring chase. That adventurous settler is now surrounded by luxuries and refinement; a city with a population of over six thousand souls has now arisen; the spires glitter in the morning sun; its wharves are crowded with the vessels of trade; its streets are alive with the busy hum of commerce." This most interesting book was published by S. Augustus Mitchell of Philadelphia in 1837. It has a fine map of the state, is bound in boards, in excellent condition and will be sent anywhere post paid for \$2.25.



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# BOOK NOTES

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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 10

## The Daughter of the Sioux.

By GENERAL KING.

There came to BOOK NOTES a novel for review. It was "A Daughter of the Sioux," written by Gen. Charles King, who has I think served in the U. S. Army. It is a story of the Indian Wars, but not the ancient ones; it was of those which followed the War of the Rebellion. The time being between 1866 and 1886. First then who were the "Sioux." George Catlin, an Englishman, published in England in 1844, a most beautiful book, entitled "Eight years of travel and adventure among the wildest and most remarkable Indian Tribes existing." This book, Mr. Catlin illustrated with 360 *painted* pictures. In it was first set forth the Sioux and their manners and customs. This was not indeed the first mention of the "Sioux," for Major Long had given the name, but little else, in his report of his expedition of 1821. (Long's Expedition, 1821, v. 2, 363.) The tribe was then too insignificant to be given special mention. It was one of several, then controlled by the Arapahoes, and "Bear's Tooth" was the Great Chief of all the Tribes. (Long, v. 2, 367.) The country where they dwelt was that now known to us as Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The scene of Gen. King's novel is the south-western portion of Nebraska; and the name Kansas, came from a tribe called "Kansas," as the name was pronounced "Kong,

Exp. 2, 365). The State, Iowa, came from the *Jaways* and "Nebraska" was the Sioux name for the river Platte. While I am upon these Indian matters I must refer to the tribe "Cheyenne," a name given also to a celebrated "pass," leading westward through the great mountains there. Today the Union Pacific Railroad *passes* directly through the Cheyenne "Pass." In speaking of this locality, in the course of his story, Gen. King uses the term "*South Shyenne*." In a foot note he explains, "oddly enough that method of spelling the river's name became official" (page 143). Major Long, writing in 1820, says, "The Shiennes were a small band of seceders from the Mandans," (a great tribe, dwelling farther north) upon a river called "Shienne" (Long's Exp. 2, 367.)

The Daughter of the Sioux, was a native born Indian girl, but of mixed blood; late in the Autumn of 188—, Mrs. Hay returned to "Old Fort Frayne," where she dwelt, bringing with her a very beautiful young woman whom she introduced as "My niece, Miss Flower" (p. 20). This Mrs. Hay was the wife of a Mr. Hay, a post trader, living at this Fort. She also was of mixed blood, her mother being the daughter of an "Ogallalla" chief, her father being a French Canadian fur trader. This same descent, was that of the "Daughter of the Sioux," Nanette Flower, "a brilliant, beautiful bru-





nette," as Gen. King describes her (p. 13). This young woman had been sent East to be educated. Let me describe her as Gen. King has pictured her. "A winsome picture of girlish health and grace, and comeliness,—a girl who could ride, walk, and run if need be, who could bake, cook, mend, sew, cut fashion, and make her own simple wardrobe; who knew Algebra, Geometry and "trig" better than most young West Pointers; a girl who spoke her own tongue with accuracy; the English, and was not badly versed in French; a girl who performed well on the piano, and guitar, but who sang full throated, rejoiceful, exalting like the lark—the soulful music. Within a month from her graduation at Madame Platt's she had become the darling of Fort Frayne" (p. 14). Mrs. Hay, her Aunt, had also been educated in the East. Gen. King thus gives her character, "She was truth telling, sympathetic, a peacemaker, a resolute opponent of gossip and scandal of every kind, a woman who minded her own business,

and was only mildly insistent that others should do likewise" (p. 19).

In passing, I wish my readers to note, that these particular excellencies of character, were all omitted, in the fine characterization of Nanette Flower given by Gen. King in the paragraph preceding.

A young Indian boy, son of a Sioux, had been sent East to be educated; he was of exceeding brightness in his studies; but otherwise an incarnate Devil; dismissed from the school, he had joined "Buffalo Bill's" agglomeration, but being too short of morals to suit Mr. Cody he was dismissed, and went back to his tribe in Nebraska.

Nanette played the coquette, with all the young officers at Fort Frayne; but she was madly in love with this Sioux Indian boy whom she had known in the East, and who had returned to his tribe, and had become the chief of the tribe, who had named him "Red Fox" because of his great capacity. Gen. King describes him as a "veritable-fury." Nanette, and "Ralph Moreau," for that

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was the "Eastern name" of this young Sioux fiend, schemed to destroy the Americans at Fort Frayne, where Nanette dwelt with all her relatives; all were to be sacrificed. Here in the development of the story I must stop, and let you get the rest from Gen. King's tale. Just here is where the great skill of the author of the novel is shown in its finest form. Major Long, whom I have quoted above, in describing the Sioux, or other Indian character, dwelling upon these lands, says, "Intrigue, cunning, artifice, are much blended with the policy of these Indians—the end justifies the means" (Long's Exp. 1821, v. 2, p. 372). Nanette was of Indian birth, of French ancestry, and American education. Her natural cunning had been intensified by French artifice, and her native intrigue, immensely developed by education.

In the creation of this character, is shown the skill of an accomplished author; and this skill I am not going to obscure by any vain, or feeble efforts of my own. The delight of the readers

of the story will be greatly increased, as they watch these developments in reading; but I will just remark in closing that the chapter—"The Ordeal by Fire" (pages 136-150) is superb. The skilled sculptor of a veiled statue, or the skilled artist of an outline drawing leaves something for the observer, himself to discover and supply. So it is with General King's story of Nanette's treacheries; he does not "blurt out," or divulge inconsiderately the fact, but leaves his readers to think that they have themselves discovered it. It is the true art of novel writing.

It is a worthless waste of time, the reading of novels without learning something; and it is my purpose, in this note, to avoid such a catastrophe. But there is still a matter which I wish to discuss. Gen. King lays the fixed centre of his story at "Old Fort Frayne." It is the origin, and meaning of the name, and its locality, which has awakened my curiosity. Concerning the locality, although on no modern maps, it is instantly fixed upon an an-

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cient map in my own possession. It is in the south west corner of Nebraska, on the south fork of the Platte river, north about 25 miles from the line, north, of Kansas, and east about 30 miles from Long's Peak. Of its origin I know nothing, but I am going to make a suggestion. On the old map of my own, this Fort is located and the name written "*St. Vrain's Fort.*"

A Mr. St. Vrain was the owner of the land, and the Fort, in 1842, when Fremont made his first expedition. But whence came a man's name St. Vrain.

Caractacus was the Great Chief of the Silurian tribe in Britian, when the Romans invaded the island; he fought them nine years; then losing a battle, sought refuge with Cartismandua, Queen of the Brigantes, another tribe. This Queen betrayed Caractacus to the Romans, just as Nanette betrayed her friends at Fort Frayne, and Caractacus, with his father, who was the King of Britain, were taken to Rome. The father became a convert to the church

of Rome. His name was Vran; he was called "*Vran, bendigeid,*" which means Vran, the Blessed, otherwise, St. Vran.

He dwelt in Wales, and his legendary life is told in the Mabinogi; which was to the early Britons, what the Sagas are to the Icelandic. The name of the early settler in Nebraska must have come from Saint Vran (Rees's Welsh Saints 77). For an account of Bendigeid Vran, see (Lady Guest's Mabinogion v. 3, p. 130). This *Mr.* St. Vrain must have been a Welshman.

The *Daughter of the Sioux*, is published by the *Hobart Company*, New York City; the price is \$1.50 in octavo, cloth.

There was a name in Rhode Island of similar origin. It was *Chad Brown*. The name *Chad* came from *St. Ceada*, who was Bishop of Litchfield in Britain A. D. 672. Ceada was Anglo-Saxon; in Old English, it became *Chad* (Butler's Lives of the Saints, 1, 289).

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### Was Thomas W. Dorr a Pardoned Criminal.

The Providence *Journal* of April 29th has an article upon this subject. It opens with the remark, "Dorr was a character whose career is fairly well known to average students." And this it illustrates by the following paragraph, "The fact remains, that he was *duly tried*, convicted of Treason and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, a part of which he served until *released on a pardon*."

"It is inevitable that a stigma of conviction, on this charge, must remain through an indefinite lapse of time."

"Dorr is classed as a traitor to whose memory no honor is due."

These paragraphs are illustrative of the opening remark, concerning the knowledge of Mr. Dorr's character, as understood by the *average student*. These are all utterly false.

Mr. Dorr was never *duly* tried. He never committed Treason under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Nor do I believe that this *Journal* can find the law under which the indictment was found. It certainly does not exist in any Publication of Rhode Island Laws. Mr. Dorr was never imprisoned for a *term*; he was imprisoned for life. A *term* implies a lapse of time after the expiration of the term. In Mr. Dorr's case the term ended in eternity. Mr. Dorr was never pardoned, and released. His prison door was thrown open.

Nor will he be classed as a "Traitor to whose memory no honor is due," to any greater extent than was the case with Sir Thomas More, or Algernon

Sidney. Mr. Dorr, under the life sentence of Chief Justice Durfee, was imprisoned on the 27th of June, 1844. Six months later the General Assembly enacted a law releasing him, on his subscription to an oath to "bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Rhode Island; and that I will support the Constitution, and Laws of this State, and of the United States" (Acts and Resolves, Jan. 1845, p. 59). Mr. Dorr refused to give an oath from which it might be inferred that he had not always performed these just duties. A political storm was rapidly rising, all over the country, in Mr. Dorr's favor. The influence was felt in the General Assembly; which, at its session of June following, on the 26th day, it enacted a law, in which it said, "Any person who has been convicted of the crime of Treason against this State, and is now in prison under the Sentence of the law provided for such offence shall be forthwith discharged from such imprisonment." But no person so discharged, was to be restored to his civil rights unless he subscribed the oath before provided. Mr. Dorr is not named in the Act; but he was then the only man held in Prison. The next morning, the Warden threw open the door of cell No. 56, gave its occupant Four dollars and Thomas W. Dorr walked forth a Free man, who had suffered imprisonment for a crime which he had never committed. His "life" imprisonment had existed exactly one year. It began June 27th, 1844, and ended by throwing open the doors on the 27th of June, 1845. This

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money given to Mr. Dorr, by the Warden, is now in my possession, with this memorandum written by Mr. Dorr, "\$4.00 paid T. W. D. by Warden, according to law in discharge from State Prison, June 27th, 1845, each piece marked S. P." It consists of a gold piece \$2.50, and three silver half dollars.

Mr. Dorr was indicted for Treason 22d August, 1842. He, being absent from Rhode Island, was not arrested. The indictment was found under the law then commonly known as the "Algerine Act." This law had been enacted on the 2nd of April preceeding. It made any man guilty of Treason who should attempt to exercise legislative, executive, or ministerial functions, except under the laws of the State enacted by the Charter General Assembly—Treason. Five months after the indictment of Mr. Dorr, in January, 1843, all *Treason* was amended out of the "Algerine Act" (Acts and Resolves, Jan., 1843, p. 61). On the 31st of October following, Mr. Dorr came to

Providence, and was arrested. In May and June the following year, 1844, he was tried, convicted, and imprisoned for life, the indictment being *Treason*. He was convicted under a law, unlawfully enacted, and which had been repealed seventeen months before he was tried. I suggest that such a transaction was judicial anarchy, and I sustain my view by these citations of the highest courts.

"Where an act of Parliament, or part of an act of Parliament is repealed, it must, as laid down by Lord Tenterden, in *Surtees vs. Ellison*, be considered as if it never had existed, except as to transactions which are past and closed" (*De Gex & Jones Eng. Chanc. Reports* 4, 557). This from the highest English Court.

"Where the legislature impose a *second* penalty for an offence, whether smaller, or larger than the former one, a party cannot be allowed to sue on one or the other at his option. This point of a repeal by implication is sustained by authority" (*Pickering's Mass. Rep.* 5, 169.)

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The *Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts*. Conducted by John W. Webster and John Ware, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1/2bd. Boston, 1823-1825. \$5.00.

These two volumes, now three quarters of century in age are filled with Scientific papers of the highest interest. Dr. John C. Warren gives an account of ancient embalming and a description of an Egyptian mummy sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is illustrated with two steel engravings. Dr.

John Ware gives "Some Account of the Discovery of the Fossil bones of the *Mastodonte*, or great American Mammoth.

Dr. John W. Webster, gives a Chemical examination of a fragment of an aerolite which fell in Maine in August, 1823. Dr. Webster gives an account of a movable rock at Roxbury, Mass. Two persons could set it in motion. It was 19 feet long and 7 feet thick.

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"In a criminal case where a judgment was pending for review upon a writ of error, and between the rendition of the judgment, and the hearing upon the writ, the statute upon which the judgment was rendered was repealed it was held that the judgment should be reversed, notwithstanding the judgment was correct upon the law when it was pronounced, on the ground that the repeal of the law imposing the penalty, though it took place after conviction arrested the judgment, on the ground that there was *then* no law that authorized the execution of the judgment" (22 New York Report 95, also same Vol. 155).

Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, wrote for the Century papers upholding the Steel Trust. Now in the Boston *Herald* the gentleman shows the anarchy perpetrated by the St. Paul Court in the Northern Securities Case. Tomorrow he will uphold the Beef Trust in its Divine efforts to make all men pay more for beef, or go without it. Have the people ceased to be the State. How long will they listen to Nelson and the Trusts.

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The late John P. Knowles, about the time of his resignation of the office of Judge of the United States District Judge for Rhode Island, made the writer of this note his residuary legatee of certain historical papers considered by Judge Knowles as possessing a historical value. Among them were sundry original papers concerning the Trial of the Gordons for the murder of Amasa Sprague. One was the original petition of John Gordon, then under sentence to be hanged, for a reprieve. It was to Governor James Fenner, and with it Mr. Knowles gave me a copy of Governor Fenner's refusal. Not long after I was given these papers, a tall, aged man came to me asking to borrow them; for Judge Knowles had told the man that I had them. The man was John Devlin, who has recently died at Pawtucket, aged 96. Mr. Devlin came several times, but I declined lending them. He then told me that he with others took all the witnesses in defence, and by whom the alibi was established, to a room in a building by John B. Hennessey, on Canal street, for instruction before testifying. These facts do not appear in the newspaper notices of Mr. Devlin's death.

hills, his hunting grounds, the graves of his fathers, and is now building his home in the farther west, again to be driven away by the mighty tide of immigration. That gallant stag no longer bounds secure o'er those mighty plains, but startles at the rustle of every leaf, on the sighing of the wind, fearing the rifles of the numerous nimrods who now pursue the daring chase. That adventurous settler is now surrounded by luxuries and refinement; a city with a population of over six thousand souls has now arisen; the spires glitter in the morning sun; its wharves are crowded with the vessels of trade; its streets are alive with the busy hum of commerce." This most interesting book was published by S. Augustus Mitchell of Philadelphia in 1837. It has a fine map of the state, is bound in boards, in excellent condition and will be sent anywhere post paid for \$2.25.





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SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 11

## The Legend of the Landing upon Slate Rock and The Salutation What Cheer—What Cheer.

In 1641, in a Deed of land given by the Town of Providence to William Arnold, the first Deed of land to a private individual ever given in Rhode Island, one of the bounds was "the land called *What Cheare*" (Early Records 1, 110). This is the earliest record evidence of this salutation, then in common use among the English; *What Cheare* instead of "How are you?"

In 1657 the Town of Providence ordered that James Ellis be accommodated with a small parcel of land "neere to *What Cheare*" (Early Records 2, 107). In 1667 Roger Williams sold to James Ellis his land "*What Cheer*" (Staples' Annals of Providence 37).

This Deed to Ellis is printed in the Early Records (v. 3, p. 110) with the date 1657, September 9th, and is presented for record at a Quarter Court held on the 28th October, 1667. I have attempted to reconcile these two dates of this Deed to Ellis; that by Staples, 1667, with that in the Early Records, 1657. But those in custody have been unable to produce the original record.

In this Early Record, v. 3, 110, Roger Williams is made to spell the name "Whot Cheare." Here, in each thing, it was a blunder of whatever re-

corded it, and ought to have been made right in the printed volume.

It is from these uses of the salutation, that the legend arises about the landing on Slate Rock. Mr. Williams said "the land contained twelve acres, being bounded on the east by the river." The rock on which he is supposed to have landed was upon this land, on the shores of the river. It has now been buried from sight by the filling of land for speculative purposes.

The earliest use in Rhode Island literature of the salutation "What Cheare" within my present knowledge, is the name given by Job Durfee, Esq., to his poem "Whatcheer," published in Providence in 1832 (page 11, stanza 24). This is the stanza:

"Thou art to voyage an unexplored flood,  
No chart is there thy lonely bark to steer;  
Beneath her, rocks—around her tempests rude,  
And persecution's billows in her rear  
Shall shake thy soul till it is near subdued;  
But when the welcome of Whatcheer! What-cheer!!  
Shall greet thine ears from Indian multitude.  
Cast thou thine anchor there, and trust in God."

The only suggestion here of Slate Rock, is a rock buried beneath "the flood" over which the "lonely bark" was steered.

Mr. Durfee obtained his knowledge of this salutation from Williams' Key to the Indian Language, which had been reprinted by the R. I. Historical Society in 1827. Mr. Williams gave the phrase



"What Cheare nétop" on page 27 of this reprint.

The Manufacturers' & Farmers' Journal of 4th October, 1832, has a "Communication" concerning Durfee's poem—signed D. The writer was probably Thomas W. Dorr. He says "intolerance drove him hither; he was acosted in the midst of peril, with a welcome of "Whatcheer;" was succored by the good (God) "Waban." From these two things has risen the idea of landing upon Slate Rock. These are the lines in this newspaper, which leads me to think that Mr. Dorr wrote the Communication. "Those who have with pleasure honored the *Madoc* of Southey; or the poetical works of the much admired Coleridge, cannot fail to be pleased, in running over the Spencerian stanzas of Whatcheer." Such is my present knowledge of this salutation.

This reference to Southey's *Madoc* came from the fact that Southey had referred to Roger Williams, concerning the Indian gods.

Here are Mr. Williams's words, de-

scriptive of the Narragansett Gods; "They are easily persuaded that the God that made the Englishmen is a Greater God (than Cautantowit, their Great God) because He hath so richly endowed the English above themselves;" Mr. Williams's preface "To the Reader" (*Key into the Language of America* p.23)

For further details concerning *Modoc* see (*Book Notes* v. 17, p. 199).

The recent *Sunday Journal*, which inspired this note, had some loose words about two monuments to Roger Williams at Roger Williams Park. It certainly is an interesting fact, but why does not the *Journal* explain the reason for having them, both built about the same time.

The Danger from Vaccination here in Rhode Island, was Known at its very beginning.

The *Rhode Island American*, a newspaper printed in Providence, 11th January, 1811, published a statement by a practicing physician here, of the num-

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ber of deaths in Providence in 1810—136. He states that "An eruptive obstinate disease has been very common among every class of people; and we have too much reason to believe it has been communicated to *many* families by innoculating with impure Kine Pock matter." These vaccinations were made during the year 1810.

It was thought by the other physicians here, that such a statement might "tend to discredit the practice of general vaccination and prevent the diffusion of the blessing." Thereupon another physician prints this.

"Among those who were the most extensively and obstinately affected with this cutaneous eruption, there were some who had undergone years previously the operation of genuine Kine Pock; it is also a fact that a disease similar to this cutaneous eruption, though not equally obstinate has often prevailed" (18th January, 1811). Thereupon, the first physician, waxes wroth, and repels the insinuation that it was his intention, to discredit the practice

of general vaccination." This doctor said, "Numerous witnesses can now be produced who all agree in their declaration that previous to their being subjected to vaccine virus, they had been entirely free from any cutaneous affection whatever; but as soon as the arm began to inflame, the eruption appeared about the inoculated part, and spread thence over the whole body; and many parents, have now to regret the unseemly marks upon their children, which has been the consequence of this disease, and more than one mother laments the fate of a darling child, whose early exit they attribute to the effects of impure vaccination." The purpose of these physicians was to confuse the public mind for private gain. They had discovered instantly that the thrusting of a morbid poison into a person's flesh produced disease, but continued it for the gain in money which it was to them. Their work instead of preserving health, was the direct cause of disease and death. Now see the result. In 1845 the Doctors sought

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legislative assistance in enforcing this fetich. Then followed these astounding results.

The death rate among children under five years of age by erysipelas recorded by the State Board of Health since the organization of this Board is positively astounding. The Board was established in 1853. The following table shows the deaths by this disease by such children in periods of ten years:

1853-1862 there were 122 deaths

1863-1872 there were 173 deaths

1873-1882 there were 218 deaths

1883-1892 there were 70 deaths

More than one hundred cases of Syphilis accompanied these victims to the grave. The falling off, in the last decade above, was because of the introduction of calf lymph; while Erysipelas, and Syphilis, declined, Lockjaw was developed. How long are men called physicians to be allowed to continue this terrible crime.

The purchase of Louisiana from France upon which at this country is

glorifying itself was almost forced upon us by the Emperor Napoleon, he being upon the point of war with England, and unable to prevent the tract from falling into the possession of the English. Here is what the Review of Reviews says followed.

To the Louisiana Purchase we owe three tiers of States. In the first tier are Louisiana, admitted to the Union in 1812; Missouri, in 1821; Arkansas, in 1836; Iowa, in 1846; and Minnesota, in 1858. In the second tier are Kansas, admitted in 1861; Nebraska in 1867; North Dakota and South Dakota, in 1889; and Oklahoma, which, with its complement of the Indian Territory, will be admitted in the near future. In the third tier are Colorado (the eastern part of which belonged to the Louisiana Purchase), admitted in 1876; Montana, admitted in 1889, and Wyoming, admitted in 1890. These States now include the most important wheat and corn producing areas, not only in the United States, but in the whole world. The southern part of the region is famous

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for cotton as well as for other products, and millions of farmers as prosperous as any in the world live in the great States of Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. Scores of thousands of miles of railroad lines form the highways of commerce for the fifteen millions of people who now occupy the wilderness bought by Jefferson and his agents and traversed by Lewis and Clark. The great railway systems involved in the Northern Securities case last month lie for the most part within the Louisiana Purchase territory. The village of St. Louis has become a splendid metropolis, which in the near future will have a million people. The little town of New Orleans has become a beautiful and famous city. From Minneapolis and St. Paul on the eastern edge of the Louisiana territory to Denver near the western edge, prosperous towns and cities have sprang into being. Progressive institutions of education are found everywhere, and a population of very high average character occupies these commonwealths and feels the same

degree of local pride, and affection for home environment, as communities elsewhere that cherish a much longer history.—From "The Progress of the World," in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for May.

Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson in the *May Century*, writes this under the title "The Hampered Executive," by which he means that Congress constantly usurps the President's power.

"It is true, also, that under the law and in ordinary times—that is, most of the time—The President cannot exercise his appropriate executive functions as he will, nor can he meet the expectations of the country. Congress usurps his powers, or limits them, and will not listen to him. Most of the time our government is almost wholly that of Congress. Reforms in details of administration or in matters of seeming importance that ought to be possible in a day are made the subjects of annual discussions during the lives of several congresses. Comparatively powerless

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as the fathers intended the president to be, he is less than the intention. Speaking in the Constitutional Convention on the subject of the proposal to make congress and the president independent of each other, Madison expressed the opinion that "experience has proved a tendency in our government to throw all power into the legislative vortex. The executives of the states," he continued, "are little more than ciphers, the legislatures omnipotent."

Does the Rhode Island General Assembly do worse, with the Governor of Rhode Island. Why do not men take hold of the business and end it at once, and forever.

Under the law of the recent General Assembly the Sheriff of this State has a salary equal to that of any Judge (save that Chief Justice) upon the Supreme Court Bench. Hunter C. White has \$2000 a year more than Governor Garvin. He has \$2500 more than the General Treasurer. There is not in Rhode Island today a greater stealing of the

money of the People, by the laws of the General Assembly than the Salaries of State Officials. Go look at it in the Rhode Island Manual, page 268.

This astounding specimen of newspaper law was printed by the editor of the Boston Herald last Sunday.

"The open defiance of the Pennsylvania press muzzling law by the newspapers of that State since its enactment, is presumably inspired by a clause in the preamble of the Pennsylvania constitution which sets forth in so many words that the printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. This salutary pronouncement would seem to cover their case and protect them from serious harm."

A constitutional right to "examine the proceedings of a legislature, or of any branch of a government" gives an unprincipled newspaper, a right to

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The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts. Conducted by John W. Webster and John Ware, M. D. 2 vol. Svo. 1/2bd. Boston, 1823-1825. \$5.00.

These two volumes, now three quarters of century in age are filled with Scientific papers of the highest interest. Dr. John C. Warren gives an account of ancient embalming and a description of an Egyptian mummy sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is illustrated with two steel engravings. Dr.

John Ware gives "Some Account of the Discovery of the Fossil bones of the *Mastodonte*, or great American Mammoth.

Dr. John W. Webster, gives a Chemical examination of a fragment of an aerolite which fell in Maine in August, 1823. Dr. Webster gives an account of a movable rock at Roxbury, Mass. Two persons could set it in motion. It was 19 feet long and 7 feet thick.

One of the most interesting (to me) of the Scientific papers is on "Insects preserved in amber" and the immense fraud in specimens.

An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster and Lord Mansfield 8 vo. p. p 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.





caricature men, with pictures, distorted, and disgusting; and more false, and deadly than any other form of printed libel. Such is the *Herald's* law.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal is one of the leading advocates for the administration of drugs in this country prints an article on the action of the New Hampshire Legislature in burying a law intended to destroy the operation of the mind in relieving sickness. It says: "A bill was introduced in the New Hampshire Legislature to prohibit the 'practice' of Christian Science. It was most stringent in its provisions and we are not surprised that it was defeated. We can understand fully, although in this case we cannot sympathize with, the hesitation of our legislatures and courts to suppress the practice of any religious sect whatever. Such measures are against the spirit of our civilization and our laws and physicians should understand, better than some of them do, that this is not a problem of easy solution.

We have always said in these columns and we repeat, that it is an abuse of the plea of religious toleration to permit any religious sect to tamper and trifle with disease.

This Medical Journal seems to think that doctors alone have the divine right to "tamper and trifle with disease." Genuine Prayer, without the assistance of any drug may set the will at work and the "Use of the Will for Health" is one of the best of the Essays of Sir James Paget written after a long life passed chiefly in the darkest days of drugs.

Since the New Hampshire smashing of the efforts of them who really "tamper and trifle with disease," North Carolina and Texas have both done the same thing. You can still pray in these states in case you are sick with certain kinds of disease. Christian Science cannot "cure" a broken leg, nor can any drug "cure" it. Nature must do the work; mind must help nature; and prayer will help, many minds.

ILLINOIS IN 1837. A sketch descriptive of the situation, boundaries, fall of the country, prominent districts, prairies, rivers, &c., with sketches of the countries, cities, and principal towns. A letter on the cultivation of the prairies, by H. L. Ellsworth and the *Letters from a Rambler in the West*, six in number written by "a talented young Philadelphian." Here is his picture of Chicago in 1837. "Chicago is without doubt the greatest wonder in this wonderful country. Four years ago the savage Indian built his little wigwam there, the noble stag saw his own image, undismayed, reflected from the polished mirror of the glassy lake, the adventurous settler then cultivated a small portion of these fertile prairies, and was living far far away from the comforts of civilization. Four years have rolled by, and how changed the scene. That Indian is now driven far west of the Mississippi, he has left his native

hills, his hunting grounds, the graves of his fathers, and is now building his home in the farther west, again to be driven away by the mighty tide of immigration. That gallant stag no longer bounds secure o'er those mighty plains, but startles at the rustle of every leaf, on the sighing of the wind, fearing the rifles of the numerous nimrods who now pursue the daring chase. That adventurous settler is now surrounded by luxuries and refinement; a city with a population of over six thousand souls has now arisen; the spires glitter in the morning sun; its wharves are crowded with the vessels of trade; its streets are alive with the busy hum of commerce." This most interesting book was published by S. Augustus Mitchell of Philadelphia in 1837. It has a fine map of the state, is bound in boards, in excellent condition and will be sent anywhere post paid for \$2.25.





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Voltaire's Life of Peter the Great, translated by J. Johnson. 8vo. London, 1780. 75 cents.

Samuel Moore's Accurate System of Surveying, the whole being prepared without the use of Scale and Compasses or a table of Laganthius. 8vo. Litchfield, Conn., 1796. \$1.25.

Col. Graham's Report on the Subject of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. 8vo. 1852. \$2.00.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Fessenden, G. M. The History of Warren, R. I., from the earliest times

with particular notices of Massasoit and his family. Providence, 1845.

This little book is bound with another, a dedication discourse at the Baptist Church in Warren, by J. P. Tustin, May 8, 1845. This preceding discourse has little value compared to the history of Warren, by Fessenden. Mr. Fessenden, I knew; he was an aged, honest, conscientious Antiquary; he had one vagary—he believed Roger Williams came in a boat, his reason for this belief was because Williams wrote "I steered my course from Salem," "I was sorely tossed for ore fourteen weeks, &c." The above copy can be had for \$3.50

Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.



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SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 12

## The Newspapers and the Case of Thomas W. Dorr.

The *Journal* of May 7th, has a long editorial entitled "A Rebel Still." This *rebel* was Thomas W. Dorr, to whom Governor Garvin suggested a few days before that a statue ought to be erected. In December, 1888, a movement was started by the *Telegram* to erect a statue in honor of Mr. Dorr. Interviews were sought with several men, among them B. M. Bosworth, George N. Bliss, Attorney General Horatio Rogers, Jeffrey Hazard, Joseph B. Curtis (of the Police), Charles H. Peckham, Spencer H. Hopkins, Hugh J. Carroll, Franklin B. Ham, John M. Brennan, Charles H. Page, Charles T. Robbins (Mayor), Ambrose E. West, Thos. Grimes, Henry V. A. Joslin Dr. Edwin M. Snow and others, which were printed. On the 22nd of December the Boston *Herald* editor said, "Such a man, we need not say, should have no statue in this generation." That settled the question; nothing further was heard of it.

This time it is the New York *Sun*—the *Journal* says, "Yesterday the New York *Sun* printed a long editorial article on the subject reviewing Dorr's career with as intelligent a knowledge of our local history as perhaps possible, for any one who has not in a measure overcome the misfortune of not being born

and brought up in the State by long personal and intimate familiarity with Rhode Island people, and Rhode Island modes of thought, and pronouncing the solemn judgment that the proposed statue ought not to be erected."

With the utmost sincerity I ask, what can any writer in the New York *Sun*, know, of "Our local history." The answer must be—absolutely nothing—and the proof exists, in the fact, that in this article on Mr. Dorr, it states that it was practically taken from Appleton's *Cyclopedia of Biography*. This article in the *Cyclopedia*, when considered under the stern rules of historical criticism is without any foundation in fact—as history—in truth it is filled with errors.

This I will prove for the New York *Sun* itself. In mentioning the election under the People's Constitution, which was to take place on the 18th April, 1842, the *Sun* said, "The crisis of this momentous controversy is near at hand. The elections under the Constitution which has been forbidden by *most tyrannical law* of the legislature, are to take place on Monday (April 18th). Any attempt to enforce the severe penalties of that law *will most assuredly produce violence*. It is against the spirit of the age for minorities to inflict such punishments upon the majorities."

This "most tyrannical law" which the *Sun* talks about is the "Algerine Act" enacted by the Rhode Island Charter



General Assembly on the 2nd of April, about two weeks before the *Sun* so well described it.

The *New Age*, a newspaper then printed in Providence, said concerning the work of the *Sun*, "We may as well remark here as elsewhere that the *Sun* has taken a decided stand in our (Mr. Dorr's) favor, and for the oppressed people of Rhode Island, and by so doing has incurred the ill will, and the obloquy of the Providence Journal" (4th June, 1842).

From the day of its enactment the *Journal* excused, defended, and apologized for the "Algerine Law," an Act which the Charter gave not the least authority to the General Assembly to enact. On the 11th of April, 1842, the *Journal* printed this, "So far from being vindictive, or arbitrary, or sanguinary, it is intended, by *explaining the provisions of the Common law*, to operate *rather as a paternal warning*, to those who might otherwise ignorantly incur the penalties of the Common law. All States have similar laws." It was

destitute of one word of truth. Not one other state had such a law—and Rhode Island had it only nine months.

The *New Age*, reproduced on the 23rd of April, the following paragraph from the *New York Evening Post*, prefacing it with a reference to the use of the epithet "paternal," used by the *Journal*, and this quotation, "I thank thee *Jew* for teaching me that word," then follows the *Evening Post's* characterization of the "Algerine Law."

"The law passed by the Rhode Island Legislature ordering the imprisonment of all persons who shall attend any meeting or hold any proceedings under the new Constitution is a most arbitrary and tyrannical regulation, even if the new Constitution was not accepted by a majority; but if a majority was actually in favor of that condition it is one of the most high handed acts of despotism ever attempted to be exercised. In either case we do not believe that it can be executed; and we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that the attempt will be seriously made. A minority in

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this country levelling the threat of imprisonment against the majority can hardly be in earnest."

I am not writing for a monument erected to Thomas W. Dorr. I am writing solely in the interest of History. Nothing in the nature of History, of what has come to be called the "Dorr War," has ever been written. When such a "*History*" has been written and printed, Thomas W. Dorr will need no other monument. In the nature of things, what more can the present editors of the *Sun* know, concerning these things, than the editors of the *Sun*, in 1842, knew concerning them.

Mr. Dorr was indicted for Treason 22d August, 1842. He, being absent from Rhode Island, was not arrested. The indictment was found under the law then commonly known as the "Algerine Act." This law had been enacted on the 2nd of April preceeding. It made any man guilty of Treason who should attempt to exercise legislative, executive, or ministerial functions, except under the laws of the State, en-

acted by the Charter General Assembly—Treason. Five months after the indictment of Mr. Dorr, in January, 1843, all *Treason* was amended out of the "Algerine Act" (Acts and Resolves, Jan., 1843, p. 61). On the 31st of October following, Mr. Dorr came to Providence, and was arrested. In May and June the following year, 1844: he was tried, convicted and imprisoned for life, the indictment being *Treason*. He was convicted under a law, unlawfully enacted, and which had been repealed seventeen months before he was tried. I suggest that such a transaction was judicial anarchy, and I can sustain my view by citations of the highest courts.

I give here one Decision—it covers the Case of Dorr, and was given by the highest Court of New York, and hence is controlling, so far as the New York *Sun* is concerned. Under this Decision the *Sun's* article, about May 6th, which the *Journal* commends could not be maintained one moment. This is the Decision. It is destructive to the action

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and judgment of the Rhode Island Courts against Mr. Dorr.

"In a criminal case where a *judgment* was pending for review upon a writ of error, and between the rendition of the judgment, and the hearing upon the writ, the statute upon which the judgment was rendered was repealed it was held that the judgment should be reversed, notwithstanding the judgment was correct upon the law when it was pronounced, on the ground that the repeal of the law imposing the penalty, though it took place after conviction arrested the judgment, on the ground that there was *then* no law that authorized the execution of the judgment" (22 New York Report 95, also same Vol. 155).

Let me close this note with a clipping from Bulwer-Lytton's *Rienzi* (p. 189) "whom nobody (n) ever reads."

"Yes, it is the People who entrusted this power (of making laws), to the people therefore it belongs. Did the haughty emperor arrogate the crown—could he assume the authority of him-

self—was it born with him. Did he devise it, my lord barons, from the possession of towered castles—of lofty lineage. No! all-powerful as he was he had no right to one atom of that power, save from the voice and trust of the Roman people. All power was the gift of the People."

The *Journal* says, concerning Bulwer, "he always has a touch of tinsel" and "never aesthetically did he ring quite true." Nevertheless I say that language cannot set forth more truthfully the situation of the General Assembly in 1842, under the Charter, in relation to the People.

I cannot forbear giving one more specimen of Bulwer's "tinsel" (*Journal* 29th May), it is from "*Zanoni*" (p. 150).

"You will not allow the law of universal equality—Law! If the whole world conspired to enforce the falsehood, they could not make it law. A nation that aspires to equality is unfit for freedom—the first law of nature is inequality—disparities of the intellectual, and the moral,—*never*—universal

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equality of intelligence, of mind, of genius, of virtue—no teacher left in the world—no man wiser—better than others—it is an impossible condition. No, while the world lasts, the sun will gild the mountain top before it shines upon the plain. Diffuse all the knowledge the earth contains equally over all mankind to-day, and some men will be wiser than the rest tomorrow—the wiser the few in one generation, the wiser will be the multitude in the next.”

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For nearly twenty years there has been a falling off in the percentage of deaths from Consumption, and this too in the face of the regular practice with drugs.

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“The old notion that consumption as such is hereditary in some cases has been found to be a mistake. Children of consumptives, however, often show a general physical weakness and lack of resistance which is, in effect, predisposition to the disease. But with these, as with others, fresh air, light, proper

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nourishment and cleanliness will increase the power of resistance so that the effect of the bacteria may be overcome, even if taken into the system.

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Along these lines, the *Review of Reviews* for June proceeds. It has a series of most valuable papers.

Mr. Day Allen Willey describes "The Outdoor Treatment of Tuberculosis" as applied in various sanatoria in this country and abroad; Evelyn May Hart offers practical suggestions to the consumptive patient under the title "How to Live Out of Doors;" Mr. Francis S. Kinder describes "The Consumptive's Chances in Colorado;" Mr. Charles H. Johnson gives an account of "New York's Fight Against Tuberculosis." The purpose of these articles is to show what has been accomplished in public institutions and by private initiative

along the lines of modern methods, especially the fresh-air cure.

The June *Century* opens with an article, "The Sultan of Morocco Journeys Toward Fez," written and illustrated (in part in color) by Arthur Schneider, an American artist, who lived for fourteen months with the sultan, and who described in the May *Century* his efforts to teach his majesty drawing. It appears from this article that the sultan would gladly give up the old-fashioned ways of travelling in Morocco. He is anxious to have a railroad, but he knows that he cannot allow a European power to build one without exciting jealous rivals.

Henry Norman and G. C. Ashton Jonson, the latter a practical Stock Exchange man, describe the London Stock Exchange, with pictures by André Castaigne.

Herrmann Klein's article on "Modern Musical Celebrities" gives reminiscences of many well known people connected with the opera, including Sir

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The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts. Conducted by John W. Webster and John Ware, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1/2bd. Boston, 1823-1825. \$5.00.

These two volumes, now three quarters of century in age are filled with Scientific papers of the highest interest. Dr. John C. Warren gives an account of ancient embalming and a description of an Egyptian mummy sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is illustrated with two steel engravings. Dr.

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One of the most interesting (to me) of the Scientific papers is on "Insects preserved in amber" and the immense fraud in specimens.

An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster and Lord Mansfield 8 vo. p. p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.





Augustus Harris, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Luigi Mancinelli, Nordica, Melba, Lasalle, Minnie Hauk and others. John Burroughs writes entertainingly on "The Ways of Nature;" Lillie Hamilton French, in her series on "My Old Maid's Corner," writes of "The Real Springtime for me."

But the article what will attract most attention here in Rhode Island is that by Governor Garvin, "The State Boss, and how he may be destroyed." The Governor says, "The boss has the single virtue of being true to his word in all business transactions" "whether acting as a paid agent of an individual, or a Corporation, or whether dealing with sub-bosses, and heals his promises are to be relied upon. Only in his relations to the public does the rule not hold good—the people he fools and deceives unhesitatingly and openly. According to Governor Garvin's statement a man who keeps his word at a certain agreed price in money to him who pays the money, but who lies, fools, cheats,

deceives, and robs all others has "*the single virtue.*" I have never regarded such transactions as *virtues*. I have so far in life learned that a man who will lie, at the front gate, will lie at the back door.

In giving some account, to the *Journal*, of his assignment, and the cause of his failure Mr. R. B. Treat is reported as saying "That the condition of the Cotton Manufacturing business for some time past, and a desire to avoid sacrifice prompted the assignment." At the Creditor's meeting, a gentleman who represented three of the creditors, said, "To shut down would prove a detriment to the interests of the creditors." What is the real value of such statements, both of which were calculated to deceive. The Boston *Herald* went even farther. In effect it said concerning the failure, that the mills could not be run save at a loss.

ILLINOIS IN 1837. A sketch descriptive of the situation, boundaries, fall of the country, prominent districts, prairies, rivers, &c., with sketches of the countries, cities, and principal towns. A letter on the cultivation of the prairies, by H. L. Ellsworth and the *Letters from a Rambler in the West*, six in number written by "a talented young Philadelphian." Here is his picture of Chicago in 1837. "Chicago is without doubt the greatest wonder in this wonderful country. Four years ago the savage Indian built his little wigwam there, the noble stag saw his own image, undismayed, reflected from the polished mirror of the glassy lake, the adventurous settler then cultivated a small portion of these fertile prairies, and was living far far away from the comforts of civilization. Four years have rolled by, and how changed the scene. That Indian is now driven far west of the Mississippi, he has left his native

hills, his hunting grounds, the graves of his fathers, and is now building his home in the farther west, again to be driven away by the mighty tide of immigration. That gallant stag no longer bounds secure o'er those mighty plains, but startles at the rustle of every leaf, on the sighing of the wind, fearing the rifles of the numerous nimrods who now pursue the daring chase. That adventurous settler is now surrounded by luxuries and refinement; a city with a population of over six thousand souls has now arisen; the spires glitter in the morning sun; its wharves are crowded with the vessels of trade; its streets are alive with the busy hum of commerce." This most interesting book was published by S. Augustus Mitchell of Philadelphia in 1837. It has a fine map of the state, is bound in boards, in excellent condition and will be sent anywhere post paid for \$2.25.



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Fenimore Cooper's History of the Navy of the United States of America. 2 v, 8vo Paris, 1839, Paper. \$1.25.

Voltaire's Life of Peter the Great, translated by J. Johnson. 8vo. London, 1780. 75 cents.

Samuel Moore's Accurate System of Surveying, the whole being prepared without the use of Scale and Compasses or a table of Lagarithms. 8vo. Litchfield, Conn., 1796. \$1.25.

Col. Graham's Report on the Subject of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. 8vo. 1852. \$2.00.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Fessenden, G. M. The History of Warren, R. I., from the earliest times

with particular notices of Massasoit and his family. Providence, 1845.

This little book is bound with another, a dedication discourse at the Baptist Church in Warren, by J. P. Tustin, May 8, 1845. This preceding discourse has little value compared to the history of Warren, by Fessenden. Mr. Fessenden, I knew; he was an aged, honest, conscientious Antiquary; he had one vagary—he believed Roger Williams came in a boat, his reason for this belief was because Williams wrote "I steered my course from Salem," "I was sorely tossed for one fourteen weeks, &c." The above copy can be had for \$3.50

Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1630-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.



# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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Vol. 20  
No. 13

It will not be denied that of all knowledge, ever to be acquired by men—that of men—as existing sentient, active beings, is the most valuable to men, and the most difficult of attainment. Next to a knowledge of men comes the knowledge of books, these being the sole method of preserving the workings of the intellectual powers of men. There is no time limit to the preserving powers of books. Today I am reading of the sculptured marble which once covered the tomb of Herophile, the Cumaen Sibyl. It was once in Cumae, the first of the Greek cities, on the coast of Italy. It was there that Herophile lived and died. Every vestige of the city, or the tomb have for ages been lost to human eyes, and but for the preservative power of a book I should never have known of it. It was with such thoughts my mind filled as I laid down a beautiful book, which had been sent to me by Frederic Rowland Marvin, entitled "Flowers of Song from Many Lands."

Being short poems, and detached verses gathered from various languages and rendered into English.

Mr. Marvin disclaims originality, but likens himself to a Florist who has sought flowers in many lands, and for all past time. Some of these are familiar to us; but far more of them were hitherto unseen; and many of them have never before been seen in the exact form here presented. There are one hundred and eighty-nine poems. Com-

ing indeed from many lands, and from as many languages. But in these lands, and languages, these verses by Mr. Marvin existed only in prose. In this work lies real originality. To take dull prose, and transform it into poetry, a form of letters, described by Coleridge, as the "blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge," is art, in literature. Mr. Longfellow did such things, and won renown. But these verses rendered by Mr. Marvin have yet another object in view. His purpose was to make each specimen subservient in some degree to the peculiar characteristics of the lands and their peoples, whence the verses, or the stories came. In order to give some idea of the scope of Mr. Marvin's studies I must mention some of these lands. There is Greece, Rome, Italy, Germany, Spain, and France. The lands of the American Osages; and the Greenlanders; and of the South Seas. There are fine thoughts from the Persian of Hafiz, the Hitopadesa, and the Rubaiyat, and from Saadi. In truth no book, so unpretentious ever covered a greater range of thought. The people of those most ancient times would have looked upon it as a book made verily from the leaves of the tree Igdrysyl, the roots of which extended to the nadir, or center of the earth beneath the foot of every individual; and the leaves and branches to the zenith in the heavens above him. It is a book





filled with thought suggestions, and withal beautiful for the eye to look upon. It was printed by Berkeley Updike, now one of the finest among Boston printers, whom we all know, and whose work is the admiration of every scholar. It bears the imprint of the Pafraets Book Company of Troy, N. Y. I cannot withhold one specimen from this book, notwithstanding the small space at my command because it so admirably illustrates the truth of what I have written. It came from the lands of the Ashanti—and is entitled the "*Creation and Trial of Man.*"

In beginning of time when earth was young,  
 Rapt seers have said, and sacred poets sung,  
 The God of heaven created black and white:  
 He laid a calabash, and a seal'd leaf  
 (Long is the fate, the trial all too brief)  
 Upon the glistening sod, at noon of night;  
 And in the dawning, and the glistening dew  
 Men made their choice, beneath an arch of blue.  
 The dusky race the calabash upraised,  
 And unsuspecting in the hollow gazed.—  
 Alas, how soon their pride was levelled low!  
 Metals, the use of which they did not know,—  
 Silver, and gold, and diamonds all were there,—  
 Not to enrich, but to increase their care.

Unto the white the leaf was left,—a prize  
 That made them sun faced children of the skies.  
 Knowledge was theirs that chained the world  
 their slave  
 And every question solved in earth, and wave.  
 God loved and gave the white men strength of  
 mind  
 But left the darker races dull and blind.  
 The tan-faced children to the desert fled  
 And ever more a roving life they led.

Now let me indicate how this poem illustrates the characteristics of the Ashantee. I took it from the books "An extensive and powerful kingdom in Western Africa, on the Gold Coast—covered with dense forests, impenetrable except by paths—it abounds in gold—in huge lumps—some of four pound weight—called "rock gold"—a warlike and ferocious people who delight in the shedding of human blood—human sacrifices are constantly made, with an atrocity incredible—they work in cotton, making cloth; earthen ware; leather; and superb swords—they export gold, and ivory—their currency is gold, in dust, and in lumps, and the cowrie shell—they number three mil-

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lions—and the density of their ignorance matches the color of the people.”

Thus I have attempted to open for my readers the door of this wonderful cave of a modern Aladdin, lighted by his intellectual lamp.

It has been the practice of the publisher of BOOK NOTES to send surplus sample copies to libraries in New England, not with regularity, but intermittently, in the hope that an occasional subscriber might be secured. Two libraries in Massachusetts have refused to receive these sample copies—gratis. The latest is the Public Library, at Nahant. When I consider the character of this publication, I am at once led to consider the lack of it in those who so direct a Public Library. They are not fit for the places they occupy, for they can only narrow, and destroy the intellect of those who use them. The bitter and the sweet however come to me together—for on the same day of this indecent Nahant incident, the Library of the State of

New York sent for a missing number to keep their set of BOOK NOTES complete; and also there came from the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston, the same request.

It is astounding that the City Government permits the posting of a big Bill all over the city

#### WHY WOMEN SIN.

It is an outrage upon Common Decency.

It seems to be published to set forth the degrading quality of the common place, in the work of Craftsmen as applied to households, and the furniture, and the utensils made necessary by them. Such is the character of the *Craftsman*, a monthly periodical published by the *United Crafts*, at Syracuse, N. Y. The *May* issue has 65 illustrations—comprising houses, interiors, furniture, door trimmings, electric lanterns, fireplaces, and mantels, and many other things, like in character. But other matters are

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touched; book plates, or *Ex Libris*, as it seems fashionable to call them, are pictured and described. Shakespeare's references to the "working classes" are terribly set forth—but Shakespeare wrote these things four centuries ago when a working man was a slave. The character of William Morris, as a man, is also discussed in a delightful spirit by one who knew him in his days of labor. (Three dollars a year is the price of the *Craftsman*.)

Since the above was written, the June, *Craftsman* has come to me. The work of modeling in clay, now so much in thought is finely treated, in a couple of papers, with many illustrations. There is a paper on the Gardens in Japan, it is full of curious interest, but ought to have been five times as long. Few of us have yet even thought of the great change made possible in Decorative lighting, by the electric light discovery; this *Craftsman* has a paper devoted to the matter; but like the Gardens of Japan we want more of it. There has developed in the past, a

tendency to belittle the dignity of labor and here by the word labor, I mean "manual labor," or labor by the hand. The labor of the intellect has not so much suffered. The object of the *Craftsman* is apparently to unite the work of the intellect to the work of the hand, and thus to dignify the man who makes, and the things he made.

Christian Science and Pennsylvania Law, is the heading which the Philadelphia Medical Journal, for May 16th, gives to a Decision given by the Supreme Court of that State. This is the statement of the Decision:

"Judge Arnold took the ground, if we recollect clearly, that the Christian Scientists were an organization for profit, but the Supreme Court goes much further, and much more directly to the main point, in holding that it is against both law and public policy to grant a charter to a set of people who proclaim their belief that disease is a figment of the imagination, and that it is their peculiar right and province to

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abolish it by prayer. It does seem almost absurd that it should require a judgment of the Supreme Court, given in all formality and due legal solemnity, to brand this preposterous delusion as it deserves. Still, so it is; and Judge Potter has stated the points so clearly that even the infatuated Eddyites themselves ought to see them."

Christian Science is an *operation of the mind without drugs*. In the case the Amer. School of Magnetic Healing Co. vs. McAnnulty, Postmaster of Nevada, the United States Supreme Court says: "There can be no doubt that the influence of the mind upon the physical condition of the body is very powerful, and that a hopeful mental state goes far in many cases, not only to alleviate but even to aid very largely in the cure of an illness from which the body may suffer; and it is said, that nature may itself frequently, if not generally, heal the ills of the body without recourse to medicine" (Opinion p. 7).

The Editor of the *Medical Journal* says: "We trust that the decision of

the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will be taken as a precedent by tribunals in other States—in some of which there is too often visible a tendency to obstinate wrong-headedness on all subjects relating to scientific medicine."

In the light of the Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, how can any State Court follow the precedents of the Court of the State of Quay, and Wannamaker.

Did not the Rhode Island General Assembly give a Charter to the Providence Medical Association in 1887—can anybody say then Doctors did not "Organize for Profit;" if not, why was a Fee Table fixed for the City of Providence in 1894? In the light of such a transaction I ask this *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, what the decision of Judge Arnold, to refuse a Charter, because Christian Scientists was an organization for profit, has to do with the legal rights of these parties. Who can give any Judge jurisdiction, against myself in the selection of my medical

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assistants in case I think I need them. Have not these Doctors applied, year by year, to the General Assembly for laws obliging us to trade with them, at prices fixed by this Fee Table—Vaccination in office, \$1.00 to \$3.00; Vaccination at home, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Is not this a combination in trade, worse in character than the Coal Mine Operatives of the past winter, and far worse than any Christian Scientist ever attempted.

The New York *Evening Post* has recently published a unique Geography of Rhode Island. The title is "a Corrupt State, analysis of Conditions in Rhode Island—a Review of the Venal Towns." There are nineteen of these towns which are described in detail—fourteen of which are brazenly corrupt and steadily losing in population. One of these towns has shrunk in population from 2054 in 1800 to 606 in 1900. Three times at a single election, in this town, have men been paid for their votes, in one day. I was told, *on that day*, that

certain men received \$100.00, for this work in managing the affairs. I knew their names at the time, but now happily I have forgotten them; it was several years ago. Not a word of these things has even been allowed to appear in the Providence Journal, but I know that they were known there; in fact the machine was constructed in the Editor's office of that paper, but under former owners. The Boston *Herald* of May 31st has this curious paragraph:

"Prior to this re-discovery, the political history of the state had been overhauled and the public had learned that the alpha of bribery was with the Democratic party, the beginning being about half a century ago."

It was the very time when Henry B. Anthony, then editor of the *Journal*, became Governor, and then a Senator. But this also from the *Herald*, it is that *Jars* me:

"Few, very few people have taken much stock in the corruption stories, for the latter have been based in part upon wild imagination, causing those

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without the borders of the state to believe that men have been picked up in bunches, corralled at the polls and paid so much a head to vote a ticket put up by a party with which they had not been affiliated."

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently given a Decision that the compulsory vaccination of people in that State is not in conflict with the Constitution of that State. This Decision has been considered, and discussed by Mr. J. M. Greene, upon certain points, and published in "The Animal's Defender," of Boston. The Constitution declares "that each individual has a right to be protected by it, in the enjoyment of life." Is it not then an infringement of the rights of individuals, for a Doctor to thrust a morbid poison into an individual's flesh, from which may come, and has often come—Syphilis—Erysipelas—and under calf lymph, Lockjaw and death with all of them. Because one man escapes is that a defence in another case in which the unwilling victim is killed. Such law is ridiculous whoever declared it.

Mr. Greene prints this extract from the opinion:

"It is a fact of common knowledge that smallpox is a terrible disease whose ravages have sometimes swept away thousands of human beings in a few weeks. It is equally well known that a *large majority* of the medical profession and of people *generally consider* vaccination, repeated at intervals of a few years, a preventive of the disease. *So far as we are aware, all courts that have considered the subject* have recognized the right of the legislature to enact laws founded upon the *theory* that vaccination is *important* as a preventive of smallpox, and to impose restrictions, during an epidemic, upon persons who have not been vaccinated."

And then with a keenness of satire which is invincible thus he describes it:

"We thus gather the important fact that the opinion of the majority of doctors and courts (even outside of Massachusetts) is the all important question to consider here, and not the Constitution of Massachusetts, which plainly makes all such opinions, regarding what is "wholesome and reasonable," secondary to itself; in short, we learn that the whole matter is really not a Constitutional one, but rather one of medical "theory" and opinion."

If Mr. Greene's quotations from this Opinion are correct it is a disgrace to any Court in a civilized State.

The *Journal* of June 17th has an article concerning some charges of bribery against a judge of an inferior court in some one of the towns in Rhode Island. As to its particular foundation I know nothing, but that it has been done here in Rhode Island for more than two centuries there is no question. The *Journal* makes this statement as a quotation from Gov. Garvin's charge, "if a charge of bribery had been brought in that town he (this judge) would have been the judge before whom the charge would have first been tried."

In the case of the constitutionality of the law establishing the Appellate Court—the question is to be settled by a decision of the Appellate Court if, as has been stated one, or more of the judges assisted in constructing the statute.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, in the case of Luther vs. Borden.—John Pitman sat as a judge. He had taken arms and marched against the Constitutional Reform Party, and then sat upon the case. The Judicial history of Rhode Island for the past two centuries has not yet been told.

Gov. Garvin's case may be outlawed under the Rhode Island Statute. But there is no time limit under the moral law. Give us the name of the town Judge of the Inferior Court.



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# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 14

## "Naming the Judge."

The Springfield *Republican* of the 22nd June, has this clever consideration of the work of the Providence *Journal*, concerning Gov. Garvin, in denouncing bribery in connection with the breaking of laws, and their adjudication. It is printed here solely for the purpose of preservation. The conditions here to-day are similar to those of like character under the Charter which resulted in the political revolution which took place in 1842 in Rhode Island. The *Journal* here has been the great instrument in their construction.

The shrill cry of the Providence *Journal* that Governor Garvin should "name the judge" who, a few years ago, bought \$700 worth of votes at the polls, in order to insure his honor's election to the legislature, is undeniably droll. Rhode Islanders are not so deficient in humor that they are unable to see the joke. This is the same esteemed *Journal* that told with great detail the story of bribery at the town elections in West Greenwich and North Smithfield in the first week of this month. In North Smithfield as much as \$60 was paid for vote, said the *Journal*, yet it did not give any names. In West Greenwich, on the same day, the *Journal* told all of us, who are benefited by its circulation outside Rhode Island, that "the opposition managed to bull the vote market until the opening quo-

tation of \$2 at 10 a. m. was raised to \$5 per vote before the polls closed at 2 p. m." And at least one case of bribery, said the *Journal*, was narrated to its representative with much detail. Yet our Providence contemporary mentioned no names, although in these cases the Rhode Island statute of limitations did not and does not now apply.

The humor of the *Journal's* present attitude toward the governor becomes the more irresistible when its pungent editorial on his bribery message last winter is recalled. Governor Garvin was promptly sustained by the *Journal's* own positive and unqualified assertion: "There are a number of men in the general assembly today who would be in jail if the statutes against bribery were enforced." And again the *Journal* failed to name the men. So when it now reproaches the governor for not "naming the judge" whom he had referred to by way of illustration one cannot avoid the feeling that the *Journal* is simply enjoying itself in its own peculiar way.

The *Journal's* sudden indignation over the governor's "attack" on the state is real fun. Only a few days ago it said concerning venality at elections: "As far as the Rhode Island countryman goes, it is safe to say that he merely feels resentment when any one scolds him for picking up the greenback which is dropped at his feet by careless politicians." And again there was the



tender tribute to the inhabitants of the plantations: "In the course of five or six generations they have received the impression, and will pass it on to their children, that it is not merely a duty to vote, but it is also an opportunity to secure an easy wage for a light day's work." Here was an "attack" indeed. And yet the Journal mentioned no names. Its present demand—and what a furious demand it is, to be sure—that Governor Garvin "name the judge," only shows what a joker Rhode Island has concealed in its great newspaper.

Governor Garvin might safely offer to publish the name of the individual he referred to, provided the Journal would name the members of the last legislature who ought to be in jail for bribery.

"Name the judge!" This cry raises reflections which ought to be pressed home to the mind of Rhode Islanders. The judges of the Rhode Island district courts are kept in politics; nearly all legislatures contain one or two district judges. They are chosen for terms of three years only, by the legislatures

alone, and therefore, must keep the favor of the legislatures, or the power that controls it, in order to secure re-elections to the bench.

The Country Press is doing excellent service in giving publicity to the terrible briberies in elections which has so long existed in Rhode Island. These briberies in connection with Courts of Justice—are infamous and they have long been practiced—there is no denying it. The damnation of Governor Garvin, while it can never disprove the facts will be an immense assistant in rendering such work impossible.

The *July Century* has two matters which have interested the writer. One, is the "Unpublished letters of Sir Walter Scott written to Mrs. Mary A. W. Hughes;" the other is the magnificent wood engraving by Thomas Cole, of the portrait of *Menippus*, or Menippus, as now the name is written. In order, I first note the Scott letters. On the 7th March, 1821 Mr. Scott wrote this letter to the lady.

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MY DEAR MRS. HUGHES I have been so completely harassed by business and engagements since I came to this wilderness of houses that I must have seemed very ungrateful in leaving your kind remembrances unacknowledged. *You mistake when you give me any credit for being concerned with these far famed novels, but I am not the less amused with the hasty dexterity of the good folks of Cumnor and its vicinity getting all their traditionary lore into such order as to meet the taste of the public.* I could have wished the author had chosen a more heroic death for his fair victim. It is some time since I received and acknowledged your young student's very spirited verses. I am truly glad that Oxford breeds such rightingales and that you have an interest in them. I sent my letter to my friend Longman and as it did not reach you, can only repeat my kindest and best thanks. I would be most happy to know your son and hope you will contrive to afford me that pleasure.

With best compliments to Dr. Hughes and sincere regrets that I have so often found Amen Corner untenanted I am with sincerity

Dear Mrs. Hughes

Your much obliged humble servant

Walter Scott.

The interest in this letter lies in the lines which I have italicised. First, in the evasive language used by Scott concerning his being the author of the Waverly Novels; and second, concerning the hasty dexterity of the good folks of Cumnor." Scott does not, in using this language, "You mistake when you give me any credit for being concerned with the far famed work" either affirm or deny that he was the author. The language is ambiguous, but interesting. But concerning the people of Cumnor the language of Scott has much interest. First there is an error in the date. It purports to have been written "Tuesday, March 7, 1821." The 7th March was Wednesday. The reference was to his novel, *Kenil-*

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worth, which was published in that year, and the scene of which was partly in Berkshire County, at Cumnor Hall.

"The moon sweet regent of the sky  
Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall  
And many an oak that grew near by."

Windsor Forests are nearby, along the Eastern line. Kenilworth Castle was sixty miles North.

There was near Cumnor Hall, a "cave" which legend, among the country folk, declared was the "stithy" of Wayland Smith. And there was also a rude stone "Cromlech," or as we call it, monument, known for ages back as the "White Horse." Scott used these legends in Kenilworth. The character Wayland Smith was introduced by Scott, at page 177, Kenilworth, v. 1, (Boston Ed. Ticknor's). A "stithy" was provincial English for an "anvil." Shakespeare uses the word.

"It is a damned ghost that we have seen;  
And my imaginations are as foul  
As Vulcan's stithy." (Hamlet Act 3, Sc. 2).

In Kenilworth, Wayland Smith appears as a farrier, or shoer of horses. But he was a character in Scandinavian Mythology; in this mythology his name was Volund, or Voloont; it came to be in time Veelant, or Wieland; he is supposed to have migrated with the Celts to Britain, where they settled in the vale of the White Horse, in Lambourne, in Berkshire, as I have written, now high upon twelve hundred years ago. There are now existing at Lambourne certain Celtic ruins. The "White Horse" was believed to have been cut in the "chalk" of the Downs, to commemorate the great victory of Alfred the Great, which took place A. D. 871. There were thus fastened the legends of Volcent, or Veelant, or Wieland, which became in old English, Wayland, and his occupation a smith, or blacksmith, soon developed into Wayland the Smith; and Wayland Smith. It is a name in Scandinavian mythology equivalent to Vulcan, in the Greek mythology. He executed the

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finest works in gold, or iron, or steel. The Sword Balmung, was one of his much celebrated works; it came at last to be the Sword of Siegfried, now so famous in the Wagner Operas. Among the treasures of Frithiof, the Hero of the Saga which bears his name was the "Golden Arms Ring." It was a hoop of gold covered with portraits of the gods in hammered gold. It was the work of Voland, or Wayland the Smith. But I must leave these delightful lines of legend, and come back to the actualities of real life. Scott possessed some knowledge of Scandinavian mythology, for it was then practically new to English scholars, received his first real knowledge of the tale of the White Horse; and the "Stithy" of Wayland Smith, from this Hughes family. The two fine illustrations of these ruins which appear in the Abbotsford Kenilworth (pages 75-81) were made from the engravings which John Hughes sent to Mr. Scott. They were first used in 1833 in the Forty-eight volume edi-

tion, and again in 1843 in the Abbotsford edition of the Waverly Novels. (June Century 426).

Coal dealers have now to be licensed in Massachusetts—combinations destroy licenses.

The portrait of Menippus, engraved by Thomas Cole, from the painting by Velasquez, is the next work in this June *Century* of much interest. As a work of high art in wood engraving it is quite in line with the works of this great engraver, which preceeded it. This art has been well set forth in the *Chicago Dial*, by Mr. F. W. Gookin, from which I reproduce the following extract:

"In the technique of his craft, Mr. Cole is absolutely unsurpassed. His method is in strict accordance with the best traditions of the art. Always and everywhere he uses the pure white line and stipple around which such animated controversies have arisen between advocates of different styles of engraving.

Early Providence Directories. The old publications of Hugh H. Brown, 1841-2, 1844, 1852, 1853, 1847, 1854, 1859, 1857. These curious books contain much historical work. 75 cents.

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

The Erie Canal. An early book. The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between

the Great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean with perspicuous maps and profiles. 8 vo. Bd. Newburgh, August, 1817. \$5.00.

It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled map and profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River.

Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each ½ bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were the premiums of Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10 00.

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How wide, how almost infinitely varied, are the possibilities of this white line, is nowhere better shown than in Mr. Cole's masterly use of it. In his hands it becomes vibrant, instinct with life; yet firm, clear, and restful. As in all craftsmanship of the highest order, there is here no trace of indecision. The handling is free, strong, and direct, but without any trace of hardness. It is this combination of strength with softness and delicacy, of breadth, dignity, and subtlety, that reveals in Mr. Cole not the mere translator of other men's work, but the artist of consummate ability. Yet as a translator and interpreter of the individual qualities of the painters whose works he has reproduced he has also achieved a high degree of success."

With all that, I am fully in accord; it is all true, and in far better form than I could have written it. But there is one thought in it, that commending Mr. Cole, "as a translator and interpreter of the individual qualities of the paint-

ers" which I wish to consider in connection with this portrait of Menippus.

There exists in classical history several men bearing this name. But it is not difficult to fix the identity of the original of this portrait. He was a Phoenician, which land was a part of Syria; and hence he was a Jew. He was a Jewish money lender, who, by extortionate usury acquired enormous wealth; but which wealth was all lost to him by the trickery and treachery of those whom he had "bled" by his usury. He is described as a "philosopher." But his philosophy did not prevent him from suicide for the loss of his wealth. This Menippus lived B. C. 60. He wrote satires none of which have been preserved—unless indeed that satire attributed to Lucian was in fact the work of Menippus. It is one of the wittiest of Lucian's Dialogues, and was written within a century after the death of Menippus, if Lucian wrote it. Hence as a character sketch it is of undoubted value. When,

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The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts. Conducted by John W. Webster and John Ware, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. ½bd. Boston, 1823-1825. \$5.00.

These two volumes, now three quarters of century in age are filled with Scientific papers of the highest interest. Dr. John C. Warren gives an account of ancient embalming and a description of an Egyptian mummy sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is illustrated with two steel engravings. Dr.

John Ware gives "Some Account of the Discovery of the Fossil bones of the *Mastodonte*, or great American Mammoth.

Dr. John W. Webster, gives a Chemical examination of a fragment of an aerolite which fell in Maine in August, 1823. Dr. Webster gives an account of a movable rock at Roxbury, Mass. Two persons could set it in motion. It was 19 feet long and 7 feet thick.

One of the most interesting (to me) of the Scientific papers is on "Insects preserved in amber" and the immense fraud in specimens.

An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster and Lord Mansfield 8 vo. p. p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.



1700 years later Velasquez painted the portrait it is evident that he followed Lucian. The face, as engraved by Mr. Cole, admirably sets forth the peculiar characteristics of Menippus, greed and the cynical snarling of this disciple of Diogenes, which either Lucian, or Menippus himself has so well set forth and sent down to us—and it is these characteristics which the burin of Mr. Cole has so wonderfully set before us. Lucian gives this dialogue between Charon and Menippus, after Charon had ferried Menippus across the Styx.

*Charon* (calling Menippus who was walking away) Pay me your fare—you rascal.

*Menippus*—Bawl away Charon if it is any satisfaction to you.

*Charon*—Pay me I say for carrying you across.

*Menippus*—You can't get money from a man who hasn't got it.

*Charon*—Is there any man who has not got an obolus.

*Menippus*—I know nothing about anybody else—I know I haven't.

As an illustration of the working of a human mind in the moment of transformation from life to death it is inimitable. But the character of this, the "most snarling of the Cynics" is set forth in much stronger form, by Thomas Dyer, in his life of Lucian. "Menippus relates his descent into Hades, and the sights that he sees there; particularly the punishment of the great and powerful." "Disgusted with the disputes and pretensions of the phisosophers, Menippus, resolves on a visit to the stars for the purpose of seeing how far their theories are correct \* \* and surveys thence the miserable passions, and quarrels of men \* \* he thence went to Olympus to witness the manner in which human prayers are received in heaven." Go and read these Dialogues of the Dead, they are immense—but before you go—study well this wonderful portrait in the *June Century*.

ILLINOIS IN 1837. A sketch descriptive of the situation, boundaries, fall of the country, prominent districts, prairies, rivers, &c., with sketches of the countries, cities, and principal towns. A letter on the cultivation of the prairies, by H. L. Ellsworth and the *Letters from a Rambler in the West*, six in number written by "a talented young Philadelphian." Here is his picture of Chicago in 1837. "Chicago is without doubt the greatest wonder in this wonderful country. Four years ago the savage Indian built his little wigwam there, the noble stag saw his own image, undismayed, reflected from the polished mirror of the glassy lake, the adventurous settler then cultivated a small portion of these fertile prairies, and was living far far away from the comforts of civilization. Four years have rolled by, and how changed the scene. That Indian is now driven far west of the Mississippi, he has left his native

hills, his hunting grounds, the graves of his fathers, and is now building his home in the farther west, again to be driven away by the mighty tide of immigration. That gallant stag no longer bounds secure o'er those mighty plains, but startles at the rustle of every leaf, on the sighing of the wind, fearing the rifles of the numerous nimrods who now pursue the daring chase. That adventurous settler is now surrounded by luxuries and refinement; a city with a population of over six thousand souls has now arisen; the spires glitter in the morning sun; its wharves are crowded with the vessels of trade; its streets are alive with the busy hum of commerce." This most interesting book was published by S. Augustus Mitchell of Philadelphia in 1837. It has a fine map of the state, is bound in boards, in excellent condition and will be sent anywhere post paid for \$2.25.





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SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 15

## Dr. MacSparran's Sermon Preached to a Man Convicted of Murder in 1751.

The Westerly *Sun* published by Geo. H. Utter has recently printed (in the Paper) a sermon preached by the Rev. James MacSparran, to Thomas Carter. Carter was a Newport sea-faring man whose sloop had been wrecked on Long Island, and who was travelling on foot to Newport, when he was overtaken by a man named Jackson, whom he murdered on Tower Hill. He was tried for the murder; Daniel Updike was the Attorney General in 1751; he was convicted and hanged on the 10th of May in that year. The *Sun* has printed the sermon from the original manuscript which is in the possession of the Diocese of the Episcopal Church of Rhode Island. It was never before printed. Nor was the fact of its existence known until 1899 when the Rev. Daniel Goodwin mentioned it in his "Account of the Author" which precedes the reprint of the Diary, or "Letter Book, and Abstract of Out Services" of the Rev. James MacSparran. Mr. Goodwin says (p. XXXVI) it was "preached at the Court on Tower Hill."

The story of this murder, so far as I know, was first told in print in 1842 by Wilkins Updike, (Memoirs R. I. Bar. 56-62). Mr. Updike was a Grandson of Daniel Updike, who was Attorney General at the Trial; he must have heard the story from his father, for his grand-

father died some years before Wilkins Updike was born. The story related by the *Sun* is very different in many details from that told by Mr. Updike. Which account is correct it is impossible to determine; all the details of the actual killing are mere legends. Mr. Updike states that Carter showed at Mr. Nash's house in South Kingston "a bag of money weighing five, or six pounds (Mem. R. I. Bar 59). The *Sun* says, "Carter robbed Jackson of over Five Thousand Pounds (£5000) Sterling." It is incredible. Jackson was a small itinerate peddler, at the time carrying some deer skins to Newport to be sold. It was in the wildest times of Paper Bills of Credit. No man of whom we have any knowledge, even at that time had in his possession any such immense sum in English Sterling.

Thomas Hazard, who was keeper of the jail in South Kingston, to which Carter was committed on the 24th of February, and where he was safely kept, until the 10th of May following when he was hung, and afterwards gibbeted—Hazard petitioned the General Assembly, asking that (£5) Five pound per week might be allowed him for this time, his reasons being "that from a general fear which spread itself through the country that attempts might be made to rescue Carter, the petitioner was forbidden by Authority to entertain strangers, or travellers, and was obliged to be constantly at



home, to his great loss." The General Assembly granted Hazard the (£5) Five pounds which he asked. (R. I. Col. Rec. 5, 339).

Dr. MacSparran's sermon was delivered in the Court House, at the trial, and after conviction, and sentence. This appears from a clause in the sermon, "Remember, and be thankful to God thou unhappy man, that though thy tender mercies to this friend was so cruel as not to allow him five minutes to prepare for his, yet God has inspired your Judge with so much tenderness toward your soul as to allow you full five weeks from your sentence to prepare for your death." This extraordinary sermon is unique in the history of literature, whether judicial, or religious in Rhode Island. There is nothing even remotely similar. Mr. Uplike made no mention of it in his elaborate History of the Church in Narragansett, notwithstanding the manuscript was in his family for nearly a century; and gave a chronology as we may call it of the religious labors of

Dr. MacSparran. Concerning it the Rev. Dr. Goodwin remarks, "Altogether, it may well be questioned whether the criminal suffered the keener torture in listening, in the presence of a numerous congregation to this very personal discourse, or in the subsequent consummation of the tragedy at the foot of Tower Hill. (p. XXXVII). A strange interest seems to cling to this affair. In 1890 a granite "pillar" four feet high was raised on the spot where Carter killed Jackson, on which is cut an inscription stating that the conviction took place April 4th, 1750. If this date is correct, then the *Commitment* mentioned in the Colonial Records, as of the 24th February must mean the first commitment. But this arrest was made at Newport. The *Sun* says the Rev. Dr. MacSparran was born in Dungion, County Down, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1693. There is no such town in Ireland as Dungion—but there is a town Dungiven—and it is not in Down County—it is in the very center of Londonderry County. In common

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talk, this County went by the name, *Derry County*. All we know of the time, or the place of birth of James MacSparran, comes from two letters, from two men, named Archibald, and James MacSparran, written to Wilkins Updike, from Philadelphia, in 1842 (*Hist. Narr. Church* 63). In these letters Londonderry is abridged to Derry. Mr. Utter should have printed a small edition, say a hundred copies of this singular sermon in pamphlet form while his types were set. They would have found a ready sale.

#### Water Gas in Providence.

The Providence Journal of June 30th, informs me that the Providence Gas Company is making extensive *improvements*. The South Station is being remodelled. Water Gas exclusively will be made there. Two modern, eleven foot Water Gas Sets, each having a capacity for making two millions (2,000,000) feet of gas per day are being there constructed. There are also at this South Station in operation, at this

time, and in good condition two Eight foot Water Gas sets usually in full commission. These two machines are not in operation while the necessary work is in progress, but will resume work when the new machines are ready. This announcement recalls an episode concerning Gas lighting which in 1850, happened here, concerning *Water Gas*. The making of what is called Water Gas was the invention of Henry M. Paine of Worcester, Mass., between 1845 and 1849. This Providence Gas Company was chartered in 1847. Before anything had been done under this charter, Tillinghast Almy, who kept a liquor shop on Canal street bought and set up a small machine for making Gas from oil. The light was far brighter and better than anything we have had since. Almy's plant made no Gas after the Coal Gas Company began operations. Soon after the Providence Gas Company began operations the announcement was made of the discovery of Paine's Water Gas which could be made for "*almost nothing*." The

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*Journal* here at once began to ridicule the "discovery." Between June 13th, and August 29th, 1850, this paper published thirteen articles holding Paine's Gas up for its ridiculous nonsense. On the 4th July it printed a synopsis of a Report made by a Commission of five scientists, Prof. Torrey, Prof. James R. Chilton, both of New York, Chemists; Charles Roomé, of New York, and George Darracutt, of Boston, both Engineers of Gas Works, and J. H. Blake, Engineer and Chemist of Boston. These learned gentlemen found that "The flame from the Gas after passing through turpentine (*sic*) was proved beyond all doubt in our minds to be hydrogen only; and not carburetted hydrogen as at first, and to be totally unfit for illuminating." On the 29th of August, the *Journal* printed a communication from Prof. George I. Chace, then Chief Professor in Chemistry at Brown University, telling of his making this Gas, which was "altogether insufficient for the purposes of illumination." In order "to bring the two

substances, Hydrogen and Turpentine, into more favorable union" Prof. Chace made another experiment; the result "at first was a flame equal to the best *"burning fluid."* Burning fluid was then much in use for hand lamps, sold at "Starr's Lamp Store." This flame "presently grew darker, evidently loaded with particles of unconsumed carbon." A third experiment resulted in producing a flame, at first very bright, becoming too faint to be of any practical utility." And the *Journal* said Paine's Water Gas light "has gone down in darkness." Evidently a resurrection of the dead has happened, for now at the South Station, the Providence Gas Company is about to make 3,500,000 cubic feet, every day. All this work of the *Journal* here; and of other newspapers in New York, and in Boston was done in the interest of the Gas Company—and I will show you what happened here in Providence. A gentleman whom I know, showed me his paid Gas Bills, for many years and I have copied a few specimens. They

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cover practically from 1860—1903 the prices per one thousand feet paid in Providence by consumers.

1861, 4.00	1871, 3.00	1881, 2.20
1862, 3.00	1872, 3.00	1882, 2.10
1863, 3.20	1873, 2.50	1883, 2.00
1864, 3.50	1874, 2.50	1884, 1.80
1865, 4.20	1875, 2.50	1885, 1.80
1866, 3.40	1876, 2.25	1886, 1.70
1867, 3.50	1877, 2.00	1887, 1.70
1868, 3.50	1878, 2.00	1888, 1.50
1869, 3.20	1879, 2.25	1893, 1.25
1870, 3.20	1880, 2.20	1903, 1.10

Beginning with the Government tax of 1862, 10 cents per thousand feet, was added to the price for Gas. This was increased to 30 cents in 1865. In 1862 John Eddy, a lawyer here, with five other men obtained a charter for the Citizens' Gas Light Company. This caused the drop of Fifty cents per thousand in 1873. Nothing was done with this charter. In 1876 it was sold to New York parties. This caused the drop of Fifty cents in 1878. In that year the Providence Gas Company bought the Citizens' Gas Light Company, and in

1879 raised the price to \$2.25. In 1880 the electric light competition began, when the price dropped to \$1.80, and it has continued to drop until it now is \$1.10. The first real competition the Providence Gas Company encountered was this of the Citizens' Gas Light Company. A history of it appears in a pamphlet entitled "Regulation by the State of the Profits of Corporations" (p. 52). Specifically Gas Corporations. The writer of this pamphlet is unknown to me. Without giving specifications of prices he says, the prices in Providence have always been made as low as would pay a fair return on the capital invested" (p. 57). The same writer also states "that the amount of capital required to properly supply a city with Gas is larger, in proportion to the amount of business done than almost any other business." But this writer not only omits prices to consumers, but he omits also profits to stockholders. The par value, \$50.00, soon rose to \$100.00, at which figure it remained for many years. In addition to the regular

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

The Erie Canal. An early book. The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between

Early Providence Directories. The old publications of Hugh H. Brown, 1841-2, 1844, 1852, 1853, 1847, 1854, 1859, 1857. These curious books contain much historical work. 75 cents each.

the Great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean with perspicuous maps and profiles. 8 vo. Bd. Newburgh, August, 1817. \$5.00.

It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled map and profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River.

Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each ½ bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were the premiums of Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10 00.

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quarterly dividends in cash, stock dividends were constantly issued. In 1848, the Providence City Council, was asked to subscribe for stock, and a Committee made a report recommending the project. This Committee basing its report on \$4.00 per thousand said, "It is a part of the history of Gas Works, that wherever gas from coal has been manufactured, it has been a source of profit to the proprietors" (p. 10). "Upon a review of the facts it appears to your Committee that a Gas establishment in this city *must* be profitable to the stockholders" (p. 13).

During its earlier years it was a rule of the Company not to supply Gas to a coming tenant, until all arrearages of the former tenant had been paid. The price in 1854 was \$5.50, and in 1855 it was \$4.00, the latter, with a large discount, 25 per cent. for immediate cash.

Two, or three, notes concerning the earliest introduction of Coal Gas for lighting in Rhode Island may be interesting. David Grieve, a very ingenious man living in Providence, announced

in 1807, "experiments with inflammable air." In 1810 David Melville of Newport, obtained a patent for an "improved lamp for lighting mills, &c., with hydrogen gas, or inflammable air produced from pit coal." In 1813 a factory at Wescott, was lighted with the gas; and the following year the Arkwright mills were so lighted. The gasometer at the latter mill, was exploded by a singular accident, and it was thirty-five years before another mill in Rhode Island was lighted with Gas.

It is claimed that the most learned men at the Harvard Medical School have discovered that the origin of a case of Small Pox is an Animalcule; and there are male and female Animalcule. That the species is the Amoeba, and is of course incapable of cultivation, and is never found in the pus. By vaccinating a person with a morbid poison from a sore on a cow's udder can you prevent those small animals from entering male, and female, into this person's flesh.

#### SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY

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Marshall's Life of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the American Forces during the war which established the Independence of his Country with Portrait engraved by D. Edwin and the 4to Atlas. The Atlas is in board, but the "Life" is in fine old Tree marbled calf. \$12.50.

The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts. Conducted by John W. Webster and John Ware, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1/2bd. Boston, 1823-1825. \$5.00.

These two volumes, now three quarters of century in age are filled with Scientific papers of the highest interest. Dr. John C. Warren gives an account of ancient embalming and a description of an Egyptian mummy sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is illustrated with two steel engravings. Dr.

John Ware gives "Some Account of the Discovery of the Fossil bones of the *Mastodonte*, or great American Mammoth.

Dr. John W. Webster, gives a Chemical examination of a fragment of an aerolite which fell in Maine in August, 1823. Dr. Webster gives an account of a movable rock at Roxbury, Mass. Two persons could set it in motion. It was 19 feet long and 7 feet thick.

One of the most interesting (to me) of the Scientific papers is on "Insects preserved in amber" and the immense fraud in specimens.

An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster and Lord Mansfield 8 vo. p. p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.





If you wish to know, how little you know, about "Leather Wall Hangings," take a look at the paper, in the July *Craftsman*, written by Mary Ware Dennett entitled "Gilded" or "Cordovan" Leather."

The Cave dwellers of pre-historic times we read about in books now almost obsolete—but the Cave dwellers of New York City are of the present day. Go and read a paper in the July *Criterion* on the "Great New York Subway," beautifully illustrated, and there you will see the modern habitations of the Cave Dwellers.

The editor of the *Herald*, of Boston discusses in a very learned way the "question" as to "Who pays the Duty," the purpose of this very honest writer is to show that the exporting manufacturer of goods into a foreign country, sends with the goods sufficient money to pay the protective tariff tax.

ILLINOIS IN 1837. A sketch descriptive of the situation, boundaries, fall of the country, prominent districts, prairies, rivers, &c., with sketches of the countries, cities, and principal towns. A letter on the cultivation of the prairies, by H. L. Ellsworth and the *Letters from a Rambler in the West*, six in number written by "a talented young Philadelphian." Here is his picture of Chicago in 1837. "Chicago is without doubt the greatest wonder in this wonderful country. Four years ago the savage Indian built his little wigwam there, the noble stag saw his own image, undismayed, reflected from the polished mirror of the glassy lake, the adventurous settler then cultivated a small portion of these fertile prairies, and was living far far away from the comforts of civilization. Four years have rolled by, and how changed the scene. That Indian is now driven far west of the Mississippi, he has left his native

Then when an American Farmer sends wheat to England, he sends a check to pay the Shilling tax on a quarter of wheat—and so the English eater of bread does not pay tax. This is the wise and honest politics of this great newspaper."

The death rate among Christian Scientists is shrinking to so small a percentage, that the *Journal* is looking for the day when Death will cease from disease. This will happen on that day when this *Journal* is transformed into an organ of truth.

The building, within a year, of twenty-seven steel bridges by American contractors for the Uganda Railway in East Africa was a feat of no small significance. The whole matter is described in an illustrated article contributed to the July *Review of Reviews* by Joseph M. Rogers and entitled "The American Invasion of Uganda."

hills, his hunting grounds, the graves of his fathers, and is now building his home in the farther west, again to be driven away by the mighty tide of immigration. That gallant stag no longer bounds secure o'er those mighty plains, but startles at the rustle of every leaf, on the sighing of the wind, fearing the rifles of the numerous nimrods who now pursue the daring chase. That adventurous settler is now surrounded by luxuries and refinement; a city with a population of over six thousand souls has now arisen; the spires glitter in the morning sun; its wharves are crowded with the vessels of trade; its streets are alive with the busy hum of commerce." This most interesting book was published by S. Augustus Mitchell of Philadelphia in 1837. It has a fine map of the state, is bound in boards, in excellent condition and will be sent anywhere post paid for \$2.25.



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1 cent a day in five years will be	\$ 18.25
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## BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

History of the Book of Common Prayer, with a rationale of its offices, by Francis Procter, Vicar of Witton, Norfolk, England. Seventh edition. An introductory chapter, on the History of the American Liturgy, written by William Stevens Perry. This chapter covers nearly thirty-six pages. New York, 1867. \$2.00.

The Days of the Pilgrims. Pictures of the olden time as shown in the fortunes of a family of the Pilgrims, by Edmund H. Sears, Boston, 1857. \$1.75.

The Most Rational Means of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life, calculated for the use of families in order to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine, by A. F. M. Willick, 2 v. Boston, 1800. \$2.00.

The Use of Life, the most important thing in life to learn, is how to live, by Sir John Lubbock. N. Y. 1894. \$1.00.

The Art of Prolonging Life, by Christopher William Hufeland. First translated in 1797. Wilson's, Boston edition 1854. \$1.00.

Its Influence in Sustaining Life. The uses and abuses of air in sustaining life, or producing disease, by John H. Griscom. New York, 1850. \$1.00.



# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 16

The note following was printed in a recent number of BOOK NOTES. It was based upon a despatch in the Boston *Herald*.

"In St. Louis the Master Plumbers formed an Association. This done they "fixed" prices and restricted the sale of plumbing supplies to Master Plumbers only. A working plumber wished to buy certain supplies, the Master Plumbers refused to sell them to the workman, the workman brought an action, last week it was brought to a conclusion. The Masters Plumbers Association was ordered by the Court of Appeals to be dissolved. It will be no longer safe, nor will it be possible in Missouri to again refuse a working-man."

It has been pronounced incorrect. I come again to the question, this time following the Report, of the Case printed in full at the time, and, reprinted in the *Plumbers Trade Journal*, July, 1903, p.p. 34-38. I now give the case in its essence entire—and the Final Opinion of the highest court.

The Master Plumbers of St. Louis entered into an "Agreement and combination in writing, combining and conspiring together against the plaintiff, and all other plumbers in this city who are not members of said Association of Master Plumbers, whereby it is agreed and understood by and between these said Master Plumbers that these said dealers and manufacturers in and of

plumbers' supplies would not, and should not sell to any master plumber any plumbers' supplies unless said master plumber desiring to buy said supplies was to first become a member of said Master Plumbers Association."

The case was tried in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and Decision was rendered in favor of the Master Plumbers, and against the plaintiff who was not a member of the Master Plumbers Association. The plaintiff appealed to the St. Louis Court of Appeals. The opinion of this latter Court was, "There can be no question that the Agreement between the respondents (the Master Plumbers) is an *illegal conspiracy*, and that its effect is to inflict a civil wrong upon the Appellant (Joseph E. Walsh) and that this entitles the appellant to injunctive relief so far as a Court of Equity is authorized to administer it within the bounds of equitable jurisprudence. We think it is competent for the Court to declare this Agreement complained as *illegal and void*, and to restrain the parties to the Agreement from keeping its terms or demanding that they be kept and thus leave the respondent Corporations and each of them free to deal, or not to deal with Appellant as they may choose." Three Judges sat in the case. Two gave this opinion; but the third (Judge Goode) gave this "Concurring Opinion"—"The unlawful combinations may be decreed dissolved, the respondents





restrained from conspiring against appellant, and if he still finds himself oppressed by inability to purchase supplies, and makes a showing to the Court that it is on account of a continuance of the conspiracy, a case for investigation would be presented, and if the facts satisfied the Court its order has been disobeyed, punishment could be inflicted; I fully concur in Judge Bland's Opinion."

The *Herald* despatch was erroneous, but only technically erroneous. The Court did not in set phrase order the dissolution of the Master Plumbers' Association. On the contrary the Opinion states that there is nothing unlawful in the Association itself. But it was the *Agreement* to shut out all Plumbers from buying supplies, who had not become members of the Association. This Agreement was destroyed, and its destruction practically destroyed the Master Plumbers' Association which had been made specifically to make this combine in order to control prices. It has been destroyed, and its members

have been warned by Judge Goode, one of the Judges in the case, not to act under it against the plaintiff, Walsh. Suppose that the Master Plumbers, should, with no further combination, every man refuse to supply Walsh. How long would this Court be in sending the Master Plumbers to States Prison for contempt. The *Herald* was practically correct and so also was BOOK NOTES.

The Appellate Court of New York has recently made a decision in another trade along those same lines. The American Publishers of Books entered into a combination to fix the prices, at retail, of books, and refusing to supply any bookseller, or other dealer who refused to comply with their terms. But I will state this in the language of the Opinion of the Court. "It is alleged, and admitted that the Defendants who were publishers of books, with the intent to prevent competition in the sale of books, and for the purpose of estab-

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lishing and maintaining the prices of books published by them, or any of them, and all books dealt in by them, and preventing competition in the sale thereof, combined and associated themselves together; and to carry out that combination incorporated the defendants, the American Publisher's Association. Having thus secured a corporate franchise from the people of the State, the members of this Corporation organized a voluntary association of those engaged as wholesale, or retail dealers in books, and have agreed among themselves that any bookseller who attempts to sell books which he has purchased at a less price than that fixed by the publishers shall not be allowed to purchase any books either from the members of the Corporation or from any other dealer in books, and has threatened that if any dealers in books should sell to such a bookseller, he will be prevented from buying any books from any member of the Association, or from any dealers dealing with the members of either the Cor-

poration, or the Association; and this Combination comprises 95 per cent. of the publishers of books in the United States and Canada; and the Booksellers Association comprises a large majority of all dealers in books not publishers."

The Appellate Court consisted of five Judges—three of whom gave this opinion—"It is not seriously disputed that books are an article, or commodity of common use, and a further discussion of this question is quite unnecessary. We have the plain terms of the statute. We have a Combination expressly organized for an object which the statute declares as against public policy, illegal and void. We have the fact that such combination, or arrangement has been, and is being, applied to prevent the plaintiff (R. H. Macy & Co.), from continuing their business, and has caused them large damage for which they have no adequate remedy at law; it seems to follow that such a condition being admitted, the plaintiffs are entitled to some relief. In my view of the case the complaint stated a cause of

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action, and the demurrer was improperly sustained" (by the court below) "the judgment (for the Publishers) should therefore be reversed, with costs, and the demurrers overruled, with costs, with leave to the defendants (the Publishers) to withdraw demurrers and to answer upon payments of costs in this Court, and in the Court below." A Booksellers' Trade Organ says concerning this Decision, "The most that can be said, therefore, of the Decision is that it permits the Macy suit for injunction to go to trial." It does much more than this—the Case may go to trial—but it must be tried upon the lines laid down by the Appellate Court—which in plain English are destructive to the action of the Publishers as indeed they ought to be destroyed. It reminds me of the Put-in-Bay Convention of the Book Publishers some thirty years ago. The trade of a book-seller, all over this broad land has been destroyed—not by this decision—but by the action of the Publishers immediately following the close of the war of the

Rebellion—in 1865. It will revive—but not in my time. I give a few object lessons picked up at random in one of the Dry Goods shops in this city.

The Herald of Navarre—published by Century Company, at \$1.50, sold for 50 cents.

The Spectre of Power—published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., at \$1.50, sold for \$1.08.

The Untilled Field—published by Lippincott Company, at \$1.50, sold for \$ .08.

The Call of the Wild—published by Macmillan Company, at \$1.50, sold for \$1.08.

Truth Dexter—published by Little, Brown & Co., at \$1.50, sold at 50 cents.

John Malcom—by Edward Fuller, published by Snow & Farnum, of this city, at \$1.50, sold at 85 cents.

Such work is destruction of book-selling and destruction to literature.

It is a strong evidence of common sense in business matters to base a circulating medium, actually Bills of Credit, vulgarly called money upon

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Town Bonds, and Railroad Stocks, instead of Silver. On the day that Silver was destroyed as a fundamental money it was worth all over the world \$1.02 as against Gold at \$1.00.

Ever since Silver was demonetized, there has been in Congress, a constant cart load of bills for enacting an *elastic* currency. They might as well keep the U. S. Treasury in a bladder. "Since trifles make the sum of human things," why not set the Treasury at work issuing "*money*" on United States Steel Stock at par?

I have not seen in the notices of the death of Cassius M. Clay, by the Rhode Island newspapers, that he married the widow of Samuel F. Man, who was one of the political rulers of Rhode Island in the "Dorr War."

On Monday, June 1st, The Massachusetts Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society, at its regular monthly meeting, voted to take up the "test case" of Pear and Jacobson (which was decided

adversely by the Massachusetts Supreme Court last April) to the Supreme Court of the United States; and the Hon. Geo. Fred Williams was appointed Counsel to conduct the case at Washington.

This great abuse of all human right will now go before the Great Tribunal which so recently gave the great decision in the Magnetic Healing Case which BOOK NOTES has twice noted. Never before has the prospects looked brighter for the destruction of this curse—legal or medical. It is neither more nor less than compulsory blood poisoning—giving children Erysipelas and Death—and Syphilis, and Disgrace and Death—and worse still, Lockjaw. Vaccination with a morbid poison never had any more effect in preventing Small Pox, than Drugs had in the curing of consumption.

A correspondent corrects my statement of last BOOK NOTES concerning Stock Dividends made by the Providence Gas Company, as follows:

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"The Providence Gas Company have never declared 'Stock Dividends.' Whenever the capital has been increased the stockholders have had the privilege of taking up the new stock, pro rata, at par, and paying cash therefor."

While the stock was steadily selling at \$100. per share, the par being \$50.00. The Company gave the shares to the stockholders at \$50.00 instead of selling through brokers at \$100.00. If the stockholders didn't get a Stock Dividend what was it?

The Journal of the 14th inst. has an elaborate editorial headed

#### THE LOCKJAW LIST.

It relates to the deaths from this disease caused by accidents from gun-powder on the 4th of July. There were upwards of thirty cases in all the broad country. The editor of the *Journal* says, "Of the fearful suffering that tetanus (Lockjaw) produces little need be said."

In the May number 1902, of the Journal of Medical Research published at

Boston, is an article by Professor McFarland, of the Philadelphia Medical College, giving an account of 95 cases of Lockjaw, following Vaccination, every case authenticated—20 cases were in New Jersey; 29 cases in Pennsylvania; 22 cases in St. Louis. But our invaluable *Journal* did not publish a leader head

#### THE LOCKJAW LIST BY VACCINATION.

On the contrary it screamed incessantly for more Vaccination, and more LOCKJAW. Such is Journalistic integrity.

The writer of BOOK NOTES wishes to consult Kent's Commentaries, vol. one, edition of 1840. Any lawyer having that edition will confer a favor by allowing the writer to consult it.

Will the Westerly *Sun* please give BOOK NOTES the volume, and the pages of the "Narragansett Historical Register" containing MacSparran's Sermon to Thomas Carter.

#### SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, Providence, R. I.

Marshall's Life of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the American Forces during the war which established the Independence of his Country with Portrait engraved by D. Edwin and the 4to Atlas. The Atlas is in board, but the "Life" is in fine old Tree marbled calf. \$12.50.

The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts. Conducted by John W. Webster and John Ware, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1/2bd. Boston, 1823-1825. \$5.00.

These two volumes, now three quarters of century in age are filled with Scientific papers of the highest interest. Dr. John C. Warren gives an account of ancient embalming and a description of an Egyptian mummy sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is illustrated with two steel engravings. Dr.

John Ware gives "Some Account of the Discovery of the Fossil bones of the *Mastodonte*, or great American Mammoth.

Dr. John W. Webster, gives a Chemical examination of a fragment of an aerolite which fell in Maine in August, 1823. Dr. Webster gives an account of a movable rock at Roxbury, Mass. Two persons could set it in motion. It was 19 feet long and 7 feet thick.

One of the most interesting (to me) of the Scientific papers is on "Insects preserved in amber" and the immense fraud in specimens.

An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster and Lord Mansfield 8 vo. p. p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.



From the July *Review of Reviews* "Gradually there has come about so profound a change in general commercial conditions that it is now time for England to consider carefully whether she will continue her free trade policy for some time longer, or whether she will considerably modify it. It has been found that her "open door" has permitted energetic German and American manufacturers to invade the English market with many of their wares, while both Germany and the United States maintain high tariffs which effectually shut out the English manufacturers." And thus "Protection" has destroyed itself.

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*commentar*, with the successive writers Mühlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollständiges Sach und Gesetz-Register*, (indexes) in four vols. the whole forming a *Commentaire le plus complete qui ait encore paru sur les Pandectes*, in 60 vols. \$25.00.

The *Journal* writes concerning the funeral of Mrs. Mary Robeson, saying, "She was a native of Providence, where her father Dr. Hezekiah Allen was one of the most prominent physicians of his day. She was married to Mr. Andrew Robeson about 1842." This lady was a daughter of the late Zachariah Allen of this city. There was never in Rhode Island a prominent physician by the name "Dr. Hezekiah Allen." Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Robeson, Jr. were both known to me, and I was known to them.

The following map will be issued by Mr. Rider in a Book concerning the NARRAGANSETT INDIANS OF EARLY RHODE ISLAND, with upwards of a hundred notices of the places indicated on this map. It will be printed in the coming Autumn.

MAP OF THE  
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Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

History of the Book of Common Prayer, with a rationale of its offices, by Francis Procter, Vicar of Witton, Norfolk, England. Seventh edition. An introductory chapter, on the History of the American Liturgy, written by William Stevens Perry. This chapter covers nearly thirty-six pages. New York, 1867. \$2.00.

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# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 17

## The Trial of Carter for the Murder of Jackson, 1751, and His Punishment.

On the 18th July, BOOK NOTES contained an article concerning a sermon preached to Thomas Carter, on the day of his sentence, in open court by the Rev. James MacSparran which sermon had then recently been printed in the *Sun* at Westerly. Since that time the writer has given some consideration to the affair, and has made a careful examination of this extraordinary case. There are matters concerning it which have never been printed, but which are of much interest. Moreover so much fiction concerning it has been printed that no clear understanding can now be obtained. The account recently published by the *Sun*, differs radically from the account given by Wilkins Updike (*Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar*, pp. 58-62). But both accounts are filled with errors; and neither sets forth the singular judicial action. The body of a man was found late in February, 1751, in the Pettaquamscutt river. It was identified by people as that of a man who some weeks before had travelled through South Kingston, going towards Newport. Two severe mortal wounds, given apparently by a sword or dagger were found in the left breast. Murder was thus indicated. At last it was discovered that when the man travelled, he had a horse, and a

pack of Deer skins which had been tanned, and another man accompanied him. This latter individual, was discovered at Newport, where he lived. His name was Thomas Carter; and the murdered man was William Jackson, who had come from Virginia. Carter was arrested and charged with the murder, and the case was taken before the Grand Jury; in fact there were two Grand Juries. The first, charged Carter in this form, with the murder of Jackson. "An assault (he) did make and with one dagger of the value of five shillings." And did inflict, "Two mortal wounds upon the left breast about two inches in breadth and five inches in depth." (Dated 1st April, 24th year of the Reign, &c.)

The second, charged Carter, with "being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, an assault did make &c." This indictment charged Carter with Robbery, in that he took from Jackson "Deers leather of the value of six hundred pounds; one bagg of silver of the value of four hundred pounds; and one horse of the value of eighty pounds."

Under the law of the Colony of Rhode Island at that time a person convicted of murder, was punished "according to the Statute Laws of the realm of England; the benefit of the clergy reserved where allowable." The law further provided that a person convicted of Robbery "shall suffer Death." (Ac s





and Laws of His Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island, 1745, p. 116.)

Neither of these indictments appear upon the Court Records, at South Kingstown. Both are there as separate papers. Each is signed by twelve men. With a single exception these two Grand Juries were entirely different. The name of Jeremiah Gardner appears on each. These names are printed in Arnold's *Narragansett Historical Register* (v. I. p. 316). There are errors in spelling these names, and one name printed, John Sayer, should have been John Seagars.

The trial took place, of course, after these indictments were found. They were found on Monday, April 1st. The day following, Tuesday the trial began, it closed probably on the Friday following, for on Saturday, April 6th the writ of Execution was issued by the court. The only mention of the trial on the Court Records is contained in two singular documents, the first signed by the members of the Grand Jury which found the indictment for murder; the

other signed by the Grand Jury which found the indictment for Robbery. I have given here extracts from each document.

"The said Thomas Carter being thereon arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and for trial put himself on the country; and the Jurors on their oaths, said the said Thomas Carter was guilty. *Wherefor* the sentence of the court that the said Thomas Carter be taken and carried to the place from whence he came, there to remain until Friday the tenth day of May next, and from thence carried to the place of execution where he shall be hanged by his neck until he be dead; and that afterwards his body be hanged in chains upon a Jibbet, to be erected by the Sheriff in a proper place in South Kingstown." This document was signed by the same twelve men who had signed the indictment for murder.

The same Grand Jury which found the indictment for Robbery, also signed a similar document in which is this clause "The said Thomas Carter was guilty—*wherefor*, the court pronounced

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judgment against the said Thomas Carter in this case as in the preceeding for murther—making one sentence upon the two convictions.”

There is no record of any Petit Jury—but both these documents are upon the Records.

There is no sentence upon the Records. But there is a loose document with the word *Sentence* at the top, and which reads as follows:

“You, Thomas Carter, being legally convicted of murdering William Jackson, late of Virginia, Trader, and also convicted of robbing him of a horse, leather and money to the value of 1080 pounds O. T. *Wherefor* 'tis the sentence of this court, that you be carried to the Gaol from whence you came and closely confined till Fryday the 10th day of May, A. D. 1751, and thence to be drawn to the place of Execution and there between the hours of eleven o'clock forenoon and two in the afternoon, be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and then your body to cut down and hanged in chains near the

place of Execution till consumed and the Goods and Estate of s<sup>d</sup> Jackson, which were in your custody be restored to the legal Representatives of said Jackson; and all your goods and chattels be forfeited to His Majesty for the use of the Colony, and the Lord have mercy on your soul.”

This paper is not signed; nor is it upon the Records. Nor has it a date. But on the back the memorandum is written, “Some time part of the 4th day.”

The writ of Execution, signed by three of the five Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature; Jonathan Randall, John Walter, B. Hassard, bears the date “Sixth day of April, in the 24th year of our Reighn, A. D. 1751.” There is no record of this writ, nor is it among the loose papers. But it is printed (Narr. Hist. Reg. v. 1, p. 216) from which I reproduce it. “Whereas at our Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery; began and held at South Kingstown in, and for, our County of Kings County

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on the first Tuesday of April, in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign, A. D. 1751, Thomas Carter late of Newport, in our County of Newport, Mariner, was legally convicted of murdering William Jackson, late of Virginia, Trader; and also was convicted of Robbing the said William Jackson, and feloniously taking and carrying away from him his proper estate, one horse, and in deer leather; and money to the value of one thousand and eighty pounds of the *old tenor*; and whereas, our aforesaid court held as aforesaid did pass and pronounce sentence against the said Thomas Carter in the words following, viz: You, Thomas Carter being legally convicted of murdering William Jackson, late of Virginia, Trader; and also convicted of robbing him of a horse, leather, and money, to the value of 1080 pounds of O. T. *Wherefor*, 'tis the sentence of this court that you be carried to the Gaol from where you came, and closely confined till Friday the 10th day of May, A. D. 1751, and then to be drawn to the place

of execution, and there between the hours of eleven o'clock forenoon, and two in the afternoon, to be hung by the neck till you are dead, and then your body to be cut down and hanged in chains near the place of execution till consumed, of which execution remains to be done."

Concerning the sermon by MacSparran preached to Carter after sentence. I have stated in my former note that it was never printed before the *Sun* printed it. The *Sun* has stated that it "was printed some years ago in the (*Narragansett Historical Register*)."  
I have searched all the volumes, and fail to find it. I also said that the sermon was delivered in the *Court House at the trial*. In this I followed Dr. Goodwin, (*MacSparran diary*, p. xxxvi) his words were, "preached at the Court on Tower Hill before Thomas Carter." But according to the *Sun*, Dr. MacSparran wrote on the original manuscript, "Tower Hill, April 14, before Thomas Carter." This was on Sunday, the second Sunday after conviction and sentence. I

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also questioned the statement of the *Sun*, that "Carter robbed Jackson of over (5000) Five Thousand Pounds Sterling." The *Sun* reiterates its statement saying, "An indictment is on the Record of the Court, in which that is the charge." The *Sun* is in error—there is no indictment on record. The word "Sterling" is not used in any connection with the case. But on the contrary "O. T. and Old Tenor" are specifically stated, both by the court and the Grand Jury. 1080 pounds Old Tenor was worth at that time \$360.00, in Spanish milled dollars. (Rhode Island Hist. Tract, 1st Series No. 8, p. 100) Five thousand pounds *Sterling*, was in exchange, equal to five hundred pounds of Rhode Island currency in *new Tenor*; and old Tenor was worth one-fourth the value of new Tenor. (R. I. Hist. Tract 1st Series, No. 8, pp. 76-84)

Such is the story of the extraordinary case, now for the first time stated from the original documents.

From a legal, and judicial aspect, it is full of interest. The Grand Juries *seem*

to have acted in the capacity of Petit Juries, and affirmed the action, and sentence of the court. The evidence in the case is much stronger than any account has ever given it. This appears from the original manuscripts now at the Court House, at Kingston.

The matter of the "Hanging in Chains," was in accordance with the English laws. Having hanged Carter, there would be no punishment left for him under the second indictment; the court overcame the omission by the use of the "jibbet." But this was in the exact form of the English law—under the Statute of George the Second, 25th year, Chap. 37, there is this law. "It shall be in the power of any judge to appoint the body of any such criminal to be hung in chains. But in no case whatsoever, the body of any murderer shall be suffered to be buried, unless after such body shall have been dissected and anatomized—and every such judge shall, and is hereby required to direct the same either to be disposed, as aforesaid, to be anatomized, or hung in

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

The Erie Canal. An early book. The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between

Early Providence Directories. The old publications of Hugh H. Brown, 1841-2, 1844, 1852, 1853, 1847, 1854, 1859, 1857. These curious books contain much historical work. 75 cents each.

the Great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean with perspicuous maps and profiles. 8 vo. Bd. Newburgh, August, 1817. \$5.00.

It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled map and profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River.

Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each 1/2 bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were preliminary to Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10.00.

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chains, as *is now practiced* for the most atrocious crimes."

I am able to cite a case. In 1741 James Hull was executed at the end of Catherine street, in the Strand, London, and hanged in chains at Sheppards-Bush, just beyond Kensington. The dead body was carried at least fifteen miles, and hung in an iron cage to frighten people. The sheriff, Beriah Brown did not hang Carter, nor gibbet his dead body. This was done by a man named John DeGrand, who was paid Fifty Pounds (lawful money) for performing the work.

The MacSparran sermon arose probably from that clause in the Colony Statute which reads "the Benefit of the Clergy reserved where allowable." (*Laws of the Colony, 1715, p. 116*)

For the access which I have had, to these very curious, and interesting papers, I give my thanks to Mr. Isaac T. Hopkins, Deputy Clerk, at West Kingston.

The *Journal* is continuously throwing false printers ink at Governor Garvin in connection with the gambling institutions which have invaded Rhode Island, especially at North Smithfield. This paper holds up to view, every few days, something which Mr. Hunter C. White, Sheriff of Providence County, is stated by the *Journal* to have said concerning Governor Garvin. The Governor had stated that he was, under the law, powerless to act against the infamous rascality at North Smithfield. Sheriff White at once stated that on the request of the Governor, and a supply of money by the Governor, he (the sheriff) would act. This is the law of Rhode Island. "The Sheriffs of the several counties and their deputies and the Town Sergeants, constables and Chiefs of Police of the several towns and cities shall constitute a State Police and it shall be their duty to see that the laws of the State are observed and enforced within their respective counties

and towns, and it shall be their special duty to use their utmost efforts to repress and prevent crime by the suppression of all unlicensed liquor shops, gambling places and houses of ill-fame, and they shall also do so on request of any taxpayer of any town, or city, and may command aid in the execution of the authority herein conferred. Any member of the State police (the Sheriff and his Deputies all being members) who shall wilfully neglect, or refuse to perform the duties imposed by this Section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars and be thereafter rendered ineligible to be again appointed to any such position" (*General Laws of Rhode Island, p. 343, Chap. 102, Sects. 16-17*). Full power to act, is given Town Councils, through the State Police, under a specific statute (*General Laws of Rhode Island, p. 308, Chap. 92, Sects. 6-8*). It is not specifically stated, nor even hinted, nor suggested, that Mr. Sheriff White must await the request of the Governor of Rhode Island, before he acts. Nor need he wait the money of the Governor. The Governor is neither a citizen, nor a taxpayer of North Smithfield. The Governor is not powerless, nevertheless. What he should give Sheriff White, is neither requests, nor money, but a writ of arrest for wilfully neglecting and refusing to perform the duties imposed by the sections of the laws above printed. Mr. White is Sheriff of Providence County; North Smithfield is a town within it. Of what value are these attacks by the *Journal* in the face of such a law; why does not the editor write the facts; and how dares Sheriff White, whose salary has just been raised to \$5000.00 to delay action, and the loss of his office.

Does the rural press of Rhode Island think that by their nasty flings at Governor Garvin, they can disprove what he has said concerning the political rottenness of Rhode Island. There is not one of them, from the *Rhode Islander*,



down to the *Providence Journal* whose ink is not paid for in whole or in part by the money voted to them by the political opponents of the Governor in the General Assembly. What the Governor has said is truth, and it will take something more than scurrilous vituperation to exterminate it.

The *Craftsman* (published at Syracuse, N. Y.,) for August presents a third in the series of house designs by Harvey Ellis, who puts upon an ordinary city lot, a home which possesses originality and distinction.

The American Ceramic Series, by Irene Sargent, records the success of Miss Louise McLoughlin, of Cincinnati, in underglaze decorations and the making of porcelain.

The present art conditions in America, are discussed by Claude Fayette Bragdon, under the title of "The Sleeping Beauty."

The Nursery Department offers a story of "Puss in Boots," told in a frieze, and the Department of Needle-

work contains a description of the work and studio of the Misses Glantzberg, who have brought to this country an ancient handicraft.

Among the more technical articles may be found door draperies, illustrating the new art movement, and some decorative pieces of cabinet making, both foreign and domestic.

The illustrations in this number are very beautiful.

In Boston they imprisoned half a dozen Italians for bathing in Lake Washacum, a small pond which lies within the water-shed of the Boston Water System. In Providence the writer came near being sent to prison for merely denouncing the mill owners, on the Pawtuxet river, for gathering daily in their mills the human excrement from thousands of laborers and dumping it into the waters of the Pawtuxet, which every citizen of Providence was forced to drink. The proposition to imprison me was actually discussed by two of the largest mill corporations existing here.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 18

## Sprague's Elixir "Asset Currency" and an "Elastic Currency."

We hear a great deal about a scheme for an *Asset Currency*, which has been urged by New Jersey members in Congress. It is most fitting that such an idea should be originated, and urged, by a State, which has given legal form, and existence, to every industrial Trust in this country. The stocks of which corporations can today be *given away*, with difficulty—say nothing of being sold for actual money. Our own Senator Aldrich, has also become celebrated for his efforts for an "elastic" currency. It is not the first time that our Senators have labored in the effort to obtain for us some *cheap money*. It was in 1869 that William Sprague, electrified the country by means of five speeches before the Senate. Two of them are supposed to relate to money. That of March 15 being entitled "The Financial Condition;" the other, of March 30, "The National Currency." The Senator unfortunately published no commentary, explanatory of his ideas, and hence there were different ideas about the meaning of his propositions.

One of the wittiest of these expositions was that of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, curiously a New Jersey newspaper. Its article was headed with the title given to this, *Sprague's Elixir*. "It is of course satisfactory to

know that Mr. Sprague is not here to make war on England, or anybody. Like the other great his empire is peace: but we do not see just how he closes the gap between a Treasury that is deeply in debt; and a Treasury that can lend its indebtedness, and make everybody rich. As to cheap money, and plenty of it, we have had a fair allowance ever since the first green-back was printed. Seriously while it is impossible to say what Senator Sprague means, or give any intelligible account of his plans, or profits, we can see a vague proposition that *an insolvent concern shall set up in the banking business*. The government is heavily burdened with debt. It has credit and resources, but they are strained to the utmost. It has already used its power to declare what shall, or shall not, be considered money, or legal tender. It has borrowed four hundred millions of dollars and made it the basis of the same amount of national bank currency. Besides this it has another four hundred millions out in legal tender notes. Beyond that it owes a billion and a half in the shape of Bonds. This is the concern which (according to the grand Sprague theory) is to lend its Treasury Surplus, and surplus receipts (from the tariff and all other sources to the People at large. *It had better pay its debts.*"

Senator Sprague, and his financial fantasies are indeed things of the past.



But how different in the last analysis, is "Asset Currency"; or an "elastic" system. It is a circulating medium—or money based upon a debtors, evidence of his debt. Let Wall Street, and the Trusts pay their debts. You will never be able to throw their debts upon the People in the form of money.

#### The "Pull-It-Sir" School of Journalism.

The newspapers tell us that the publisher of the New York World, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, has given, or is about to give Two Millions of Dollars to Columbia University to found a school of Journalism. If this school is to be founded upon the lines of the *World* its name should be written *Pull-it-Sir*. The most needed school of Journalism, it seems to me should be a Sunday-school. With the words used by the guard of Coriolanus to Meneius "*How-soever you have been his liar, as you say you have*" for its motto.

There is, indeed, very little truth in the newspapers of today. They are all

written in the *interest* of somebody, or something. A Boston man, Mr. E. H. Talbot, in a letter to the New York *Times* very well expresses the situation.

"The Press of Boston is peculiar in the matter of municipal affairs. There is not one daily paper here which will not, on occasion, and some of them almost daily, preach sermons upon the corruption of Philadelphia or St. Louis and express opinions concerning Tammany methods in New York. There is hardly a daily newspaper, however, which has ventured to take an active, helpful part in municipal reform work, except in isolated cases, governed by partisan motives, and it is not a matter of surprise to close observers in this city to see some of the most honest and normally intelligent newspapers giving editorial indorsement to seekers for elective municipal positions whose records are beyond apology."

Take the stock headings of the Boston *Herald*, for six months, and compare the results in the values of stock for six months; or read the financial articles of

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the *Times* itself. They remind me of the remark of the Prophet Amos "We set forth wheat making the ephah (measure) small, and the shekel great and falsifying the balances by deceit. (Amos 8:5.)"

BOOK NOTES was entirely in error in its issue of July 18th in saying:

"The Westerly *Sun* has printed the sermon from the original manuscript which is in the possession of the Diocese of the Episcopal Church of Rhode Island. It was never before printed. Nor was the fact of its existence known until 1899 when the Rev. Daniel Goodwin mentioned it in his "Account of the Author."

The *Sun* has now pointed out my error, and I correct it. McSparran's Sermon to Carter was printed by Mr. James N. Arnold in the First Volume of his "Narragansett Historical Register" (pp. 107-124). I fell into error by too much reliance upon the "Index of Persons and Places," which is prefixed

to the volume. It does not appear under the names "Carter" nor MacSparran. This is however no excuse for it does appear, under two other titles, and I should have found it. But there are very great verbal differences in MacSparran's language as given by Mr. Arnold, and that given by the *Sun*.

I will give one illustration. It consists of the closing paragraphs of the Sermon.

By MR. ARNOLD.

"This, with a very deep repentance, and faith in Christ's blood, may, and I hope *will* recommend you to a salutary share in the merits of that blood, which alone can cleanse your soul from the foulest stains; to the merits of which blood, and the powerful intercessions of him that shed it; to that unbounded mercy of the Father, and the saving influence of the Holy Spirit, three persons but one God be assembled Almighty, Majesty and Union henceforth and forever—Amen—Consider, &c.  
(Narr. Hist. Reg. I, 122).

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By the *Sun*.

"This with a very deep repentance and faith in Christ's blood, may, and I hope will recommend you to a salutary share in the merits of that blood which alone can cleanse your soul from its foulest stains, to merits of which blood to the unbounded mercies of the Father and the saving influences of the Holy Spirit, we commit and commend you—To God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three persons, but one God, be ascribed all might, majesty, and dominion henceforth and forever—Amen.

My error has enabled me to point out these very much greater errors between these two publications—and leads me to think there must be still another transcript of MacSparran's Sermon. It leads me still further to think that there is now no positive means of showing whether MacSparran preached at Carter, on the day of his sentence April 6th; or on April 14th; or some other day. This extraordinary transaction deserves yet a much closer study.

The New York Times, so recently as last week sustains the practice of selling to foreigners, American manufactures far below the prices at which the same manufactures are sold to the American people. Why should a Scotch woman in Scotland, be sold a Providence made sewing machine for \$21.00, while a Providence woman is made by a special law of Congress, to pay \$40.00 or \$50.00 for the same product, as has been done for thirty years, more or less. The editor of the New York Times thus closes his leader.

"If we are selling some things to our foreign customers cheaper than we can buy them at home, and at prices showing a rather persistent tendency to drop, the explanation that competition makes this necessary will be accepted as reasonable, if not convincing, to the American consumer.

And then remarks, "that is at all events an indication of a comfortable *National pocketbook*." But how is it with the Providence woman's pocket-book. But look at the meaning of the

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*Times*. In order to compete in England, with the English manufacturer, the Rhode Island manufacturer has for thirty years kept a stock in London, of sewing machines, and sold them at from \$21.00 to \$25.00. These prices enables the Rhode Island company to compete in England. But it will not keep the Englishman out of the Providence market, unless the Providence woman is made to pay \$40.00 or \$50.00 for her machine. It is worse than highway robbery.

"If the blacklist is legal, then the boycott is legal, on exactly the same grounds. This is the second step in the line of reasoning, as outlined by the surprising decision of Judge Rogers of the United States Court at St. Louis." —*Westerly Sun*.

Such law seems incredible; the logic of it is more clearly set forth in the following:

"The legality of the blacklist cannot fairly be upheld without upholding the legality of the boycott. Judge Rogers

of the United States Court at St. Louis maintains the right of employers of labor to pass around among themselves a list of discharged persons and the reasons for the discharge, on the ground that any employer can lawfully discharge employes for any cause, and that there can be no unlawful conspiracy in doing a lawful thing. This reasoning is not exactly in harmony with the generally accepted law of conspiracy; for, as an example, it may be lawful for two men to conduct two competing businesses and unlawful for them to conduct the two as one. But the reasoning of Judge Rogers applies just as strongly to the boycott. It is the admitted right of individual persons to cease trading at a particular store. Then it follows, according to Judge Rogers, that they can just as rightfully pass the word around among themselves and to others why the store is objectionable and why people should stop going there. We may question whether he would care to carry his reasoning over into that field and main-

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

The Erie Canal. An early book. The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean with perspicuous maps and profiles. 8 vo. Bd. Newburgh, August, 1817. \$5.00.

It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled

map and profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River.

Early Providence Directories. The old publications of Hugh H. Brown, 1841-2, 1844, 1852, 1853, 1847, 1854, 1859, 1857. These curious books contain much historical work. 75 cents each.

Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each  $\frac{1}{2}$  bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were preliminary to Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10.00.

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tain it in all the force given to it in the field of the blacklist."—*Springfield Republican*.

The *Review of Reviews* is unequalled among monthly periodicals in the freshness and range of the topics which it "covers" every thirty days. In the August number, we have a character sketch of the late Pope from the pen of that stalwart English Protestant, Mr. W. T. Stead, while the art of the eccentric James McNeill Whistler, who died suddenly on July 17, is represented by reproductions of several of his most characteristic works; Mr. von Schierbrand writes on the recent German elections, with especial reference to the gains of the Socialists, and Mr. Othon Guerlac contributes a character sketch of the French Socialist leader, M. Jaurés; "The Present Status of the American Labor Movement," is carefully analyzed by Mr. John R. Commons, while the outward conditions that confront the English worker are described

by Mr. Frank Payant; the post-office scandal, the lynching craze, and the "peonage" exposures in the South are reviewed by the editor in "The Progress of the World." These among others are among the interesting things in this August number.

"The millionaire's son," the latest novel by Anna Robeson Brown, is the story of a young man's struggle to choose between the material advantages of wealth, questionably obtained, and ostentatiously spent, and the higher claims of thought, and social service. The book is a study in temperament and heredity, and a brilliant satire on social conditions in America. It is, said to be first of all, an absorbing story-told with remarkable skill and concentration. The reader is promptly caught in the current of the plot, and never released until the final paragraph is reached. The central situation on which the story turns is one of the most novel and original in modern

SCARCE AND GOOD BOOKS  
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Marshall's *Life of George Washington*, Commander in Chief of the American Forces during the war which established the Independence of his Country with Portrait engraved by D. Edwin and the 4to Atlas. The Atlas is in board, but the "Life" is in fine old Tree marbled calf. \$12.50.

The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts. Conducted by John W. Webster and John Ware, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1/2bd. Boston, 1823-1825. \$5.00.

These two volumes, now three quarters of century in age are filled with Scientific papers of the highest interest. Dr. John C. Warren gives an account of ancient embalming and a description of an Egyptian mummy sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is illustrated with two steel engravings. Dr.

John Ware gives "Some Account of the Discovery of the Fossil bones of the *Mastodonte*, or great American Mammoth.

Dr. John W. Webster, gives a Chemical examination of a fragment of an aerolite which fell in Maine in August, 1823. Dr. Webster gives an account of a movable rock at Roxbury, Mass. Two persons could set it in motion. It was 19 feet long and 7 feet thick.

One of the most interesting (to me) of the Scientific papers is on "Insects preserved in amber" and the immense fraud in specimens.

An Interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, containing Discussions on Religious Liberty, by Blackstone, Priestly, Furneaux, Mr. Justice Foster and Lord Mansfield 8 vo. p. p. 155, Philadelphia, 1773. Price \$3.00.





fiction. What this is BOOK NOTES is not yet able to tell you; but it will tell you later. The story is elegantly published by Dana Estes & Company, of Boston. The price is \$1.50.

The widow of Samuel F. Man did not marry Cassius M. Clay, as BOOK NOTES suggested, but did not say, in its issue of August 18th. The lady married Gen. Leslie Coombs, an equally remarkable Kentucky General, then prominent in politics.

Nothing at all comparable to milk in sustaining human life exists. A New York writer has recently said that a few gallons of bad milk can do more harm than a regiment of doctors can repair, and scatter disease and death enough to put a whole community in mourning. Upon a similar meaning a few gallons of pure milk of good quality can do more in developing good health, and a comfortable life, than all the doctors with all their poisonous drugs, forever

and forever. It is this fact which gives much interest to an article in the August *Century*, by Alice K. Fallows, entitled a "City's Campaign for pure Milk." New York is the city. The results attained are well set forth in the *Century*.

To overbid each other in buying soap bubbles would be quite as rational a business enterprise as speculating in industrial stocks in Wall Street. When a soap bubble busts what is left—only the fool and his story. How much more is left when U. S. Steel goes down from \$100 to \$21 a share? The ultimate end will be that the bubbles and the stocks will have the same value.

The laws for measuring wood for fuel; and for weighing coal, here in Providence, is a satire upon common sense. They have been tinkered by interested parties to rob consumers.

The following map will be issued by Mr. Rider in a Book concerning the NARRAGANSETT INDIANS OF EARLY RHODE ISLAND, with upwards of a hundred notices of the places indicated on this map. It will be printed in the coming Autumn.

MAP OF THE  
**COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND**  
 GIVING THE  
 Indian Names of Locations and the  
 Locations of Great Events  
 in Indian History  
 With Present Political Divisions Indicated,  
 By SIDNEY S. RIDER,  
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### BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

History of the Book of Common Prayer, with a rationale of its offices, by Francis Procter, Vicar of Witton, Norfolk, England. Seventh edition. An introductory chapter, on the History of the American Liturgy, written by William Stevens Perry. This chapter covers nearly thirty-six pages. New York, \$2.00.

The Days of the Pilgrims. Pictures of the olden time as shown in the fortunes of a family of the Pilgrims, by Edmund H. Sears, Boston, 1857. \$1.75.

The Most Rational Means, of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life, calculated for the use of families in order to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine, by A. F. M. Willick, 2 v. Boston, 1800. \$2.00.

The Use of Life, the most important thing in life to learn, is how to live, by Sir John Lubbock. N. Y. 1894. \$1.00.

The Art of Prolonging Life, by Christopher William Hufeland. First translated in 1797. Wilson's, Boston edition 1854. \$1.00.

Its Influence in Sustaining Life. The uses and abuses of air in sustaining life, or producing disease, by John H. Griscom. New York, 1850. \$1.00.



# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 19

By the death of Bishop Clark BOOK NOTES loses one of its most steadfast friends.

The Government's Opinion of the Purity of the Water Supplies as Given by the State Board of Health of Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island State Board of Health have for years made and published Chemical and Bacteriological examinations of the Pawtuxet river waters, which the people of this great city are forced to drink, or die of thirst. In 1897 the Board did the same thing with the waters of the Blackstone. The waters were taken at two points, Albion and Valley Falls. The tables were published in the Twentieth Annual Report of the State Board of Health—for the year 1897 (pages 98-104). The United States Geological Survey—Department of the Interior—Washington, D. C., has just published the 79th of its Papers on Water Supply, and Irrigation, and the Quality of Water. It was prepared by Marshall O. Leighton, and covers Northeastern United States, of which New England is a part. Two of the tables (page 104) State Board of Health are reproduced in the Government publication (page 68) and beneath them is this note:

"The results expressed in (these tables do not inspire confidence in their accuracy, and it is highly probable that the tables presented in the Report of

State Board of Health (Rhode Island) are typographically incorrect. On comparing the results with these taken from the Massachusetts reports it will be seen that the nitrites are enormously high, averaging greater than the amount found below the Worcester sewage outlet. It is extremely unlikely that these results are correct, because of the fact that the waters show decided improvement as it flows from Worcester down to the Rhode Island line, and south of that there is no increment of Sewage which would by any means give to the nitrites the enormous figure which appears in the above analysis. The Chlorine determinations, too, show improbable graduations."

Are this Board of Health's statistics of the purity of the Pawtuxet Water, of any more value than those of the Blackstone. BOOK NOTES has long questioned the Health Statistics of this Board. It makes no excuses. It is of some consequence to living men, here, that this Board should state *facts*, in these vital matters, or go out of business.

The Providence correspondent of the Boston Herald in noting the meetings of the Democratic State Central Committee, says it was "thought that the Scion's of the party would indulge in oratorical flight, and things said which would dovetail with the utterances of Gov. Garvin anent bribery and cor-



ruption"—"but the committee avoided it altogether." Not a word was said on either side. Thereupon the *Herald* prints these headings over the correspondent's statement:

DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS TO  
CALL OFF GOV. GARVIN.

Tired of Hearing the Cry of State's  
Corruption.

Party in Rhode Island is Not "Long"  
on Issues.

Chief Executive Appears to Take the  
Hint.

The financial "headings" of the *Herald* are precisely of this kind, nothing less than lies; and therein lies just the present difficulty with newspapers men do not know it, when they speak the truth.

The *Journal* of the 7th inst. prints fragments of a speech, alleged to have been made by Clarke, now Democratic nominee for U. S. Senate. This speech

was made, if ever made, five years ago, and in the interest of the Republican party. I make this extract:

"Will any honest man ask me to vote to pay the \$262,000,000 of Bonds sold in 1893 when good money was received for them—in 50-cent dollars? Wherein lies the honesty in the payment. Who made the Dollars worth 50 cents? Is it not precisely as honest to pay in 50-cent dollars as it was to make my dollars which cost me 100 cents—worth only 50 cents. Such is, and will be politics in this country until we come again to gunpowder.

How long are the people of this world to be held in check, against all commercial progress, by the half barbarous inhabitants of Colombia. No man has any right to hold the earth, nor any part thereof against the advancement of civilization, and progressive development of the people—it is that law which has sent the United States to the Philippines, and among the West Indies, and to the Sandwich Islands.

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The laws are supposed to be made for the protection of the people; how long will the people stand laws made for the purpose of robbing them. One of the nastiest of these laws, made ostensibly for the protection of people has been manipulated into a scheme for private robbery. The inability of people to measure a cord of wood led to the original enactment. The law calls for "Surveyors" of wood, why not let the people have them. Three of the four nominal surveyors in this city, are dealers and speculators in the article; are these men disinterested. To-day when a farmer brings in a load of wood, he is obliged to pay to a competitor in the wood business a fee, for measuring, or bring practically nothing—and he brings nothing.

The *Journal* is a very ably conducted newspaper. The editor on the 31st of August used this language concerning the third conviction of Caleb Powers, as accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel of Kentucky: "If the law has

declared Powers guilty the testimony against him must have been very damaging." Such absurd nonsense is inexcusable from any man who pretends to be educated.

The actions of Sam Parks, the Walking Delegate, whom Recorder Goff sent to Sing Sing for a term of years, was absolute innocence in comparison with the action of the Standard Oil Company. But the New York newspapers damn Parks, and pray for Rockefeller. These papers without an exception laud Recorder Goff for his action. Have men no protection against such a Judge. Look back at his actions in the Molineaux Case; and now in this Parks Case. Goff, not Parks, should be in Sing Sing.

The September *Century* has an illustrated paper on the wonderful action of the Volcanoe Pelee on Martinique. Hitherto men have never known such wonderful works by the laws of nature as have been seen at Mount Pelee within six months. Go read the *Century*.

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The Title of a Book which Sidney S. Rider hopes to Publish.

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THE LANDS OF RHODE ISLAND

AS THEY WERE KNOWN TO

Caunounicus and Miantunnomu

WHEN ROGER WILLIAMS CAME IN 1636.

---

AN INDIAN MAP

OF THE

PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS

KNOWN TO THE

NAHIGANSETS

AND

ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES

CONCERNING

The Characteristics of the Narragansetts,  
Their Government, Laws, Boundaries and Customs.  
The Tribal Lands of the Narragansetts, the Nipmucs,  
the Niantics, and the Wampanoags.  
The Chronological Purchases of these Lands and the  
political divisions which followed.  
The Miantinomi bounds to the First Purchase  
and  
A hundred other curious sketches of the  
Indian Localities.

By SIDNEY S. RIDER.



On the preceding page is the title of a book, which I have written and an Indian map. I desire to print it providing enough copies can be sold to return the cost of the enterprise, but not otherwise. It will contain the Indian map showing the State of Rhode Island as it now exists in its town divisions. Within these town divisions are the Indian names borne by streams, or hills, or other natural objects; so far as known to have existed in the most ancient times. Upon this map are fixed the locations of certain great events in Indian history and which happened after the English came. Among them are "The Nine Men's Misery;" "Michael Pierces Fight, and Extermination; the Swamp Fight; The Queen's Fort; the Massacre of Natick, July, 1676; the Murder of Miantinomi; the Capture of Annawon; and Montop, where Philip was shot. This map shows where laid the Land of the Nipmucs; the Showomet Lands; the Nahigansett Lands; the Niantic Lands and the Wampanoag Lands; all being Tribal Lands, and indicated. A chronological table of principal purchasers, (or other acquisitions) of land from the Indians is given, covering the time 1636-1675, with elaborate historical notes. With the assistance of the map the political divisions which grew out of these purchases can be quickly seen. This chapter gives the date of each purchase, the Indian name by which it was known, the name of the chief buyers, and many other details. An extended paper on the character of the Narragansetts, as Roger Williams saw and described them is drawn from his writings, supported by citations from many other sources. Their ties of consanguinity are elaborately set forth; their marriage system; social customs; housekeeping arrangement; domicils, hunting and trapping methods, system of government; laws; boundaries; sports; games and gambling; occupations; the moving about of their houses; their bath caverns; their medical system, wholly incantation; their business arrangements; religion; rank; dress; war methods; death; burial, and many other matters. In addition to these interesting matters upwards of a hundred historical sketches of the Indian Localities fixed upon the map, have been given. The names of a few of them are here set forth—Oppenange, Aspanansuck, Cajacet, Chacapacasset, Chepachet, Chibachuesa, Chipachuac, Hipses Rock, The Queen's (Quaiapen's) Fort, Kickamuit, Loquassuck, Mashanticut, The Massacre at Natick in July, 1676, The Lands of Mount Hope, Niswosaket, Noozapaug. Potowoome, Pojack, Popanomscut, Papasquash. Pascoag, The Pequot Path, The Seven Mile Line, Quowatchaug, A Wayunkeage right, Wanasquetuckqut, The Isle Nahigansit. The identification of this island, which Roger Williams says gave the name, or from it came the name, of the greatest Indian



tribe in New England within the knowledge of the English; and of the magnificent bay is of exceeding interest, and never before suggested so far as the writer has discovered—this, with the Mount Hope Lands; and the extraordinary history of the Queen's (Quaiapen) Fort, or Wilkie's Fort, as it unhappily came to be called, are the most interesting. A chapter is given to the bounds of the lands which came the original Deed. Bounds were desired by certain men to whom Roger Williams transferred his purchase. They were fixed by Miantinomi between 1640 and 1642. He led certain of the Englishmen, among them Roger Williams, and I believe Chad Brown, to certain locations and pointed out their bounds. These bounds are all approximately fixed upon the map. The book will contain half tones of the Isle Nahiganset, of Hipses Rock, The Pettaquamscut Rock, An Outline of the Queen Fort Fortification, The Caunounicus boulder on Notaquonckanett, "the greate hill," and a fac-simile of the Original Deed as it now exists.

This curious work I desire to print, and since it can never have an extended sale, and that the writer can take no chances of its sale, he asks that subscriptions be given, before undertaking the publication. It will be a handsome octavo bound in cloth, and will be sold only by subscription, and at \$4.50 per copy.

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

The Erie Canal. An early book. The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean with perspicuous maps and profiles. 8 vo. Bd. Newburgh, August, 1817. \$5.00.

It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled

map and profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River.

Early Providence Directories. The old publications of Hugh H. Brown, 1841-2, 1844, 1852, 1853, 1847, 1854, 1859, 1857. These curious books contain much historical work. 75 cents each.

Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each 1/2 bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were preliminary to Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10.00.

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The huge failures of Harper & Brothers and D. Appleton & Co., are supplemented by an exposure of Conditions in the Methodist Book concern which are positively shocking. The *Sunday Herald*, August 30th says:

"A Times reporter to-day had a sight of the report of Eaton and Mains, the New York publishing agents of the book concern, made to the general book committee. It shows a loss in the business of the New York book committee amounting to \$634,298.25, in addition to a net loss at San Francisco of \$3,514.98. So it would appear that if business inefficiency causes losses on the Pacific coast, the other side of the continent was in worse shape."

Again the *Herald* said:

"If the Methodist Book Concern is losing money at the rate reported, it must be in a position to sympathize with the private book concerns of the country that are said to be having a hard time in earning a sufficient percentage on capital invested.

Is a concern which regularly solicits contributions in all the churches, for the upholding of which it is "run," cannot pay expenses, why twit me of my repeated "business" failures, as the *Journal* has always done.

The many readers of BOOK NOTES who expressed so much pleasure with its paper on "The Daughter of the Sioux," a new novel by General King, are to be congratulated upon the publication soon to be made by the *Hobart Company* of New York, of another "Indian" novel by General King. The title is "An Apache Princess. A review of it will not be now attempted; but presently, when it may become my duty to write, the daily life of the Indian Queens in Rhode Island in the earliest days of the English here, will make a clever paragraph for Rhode Island readers.

The Combination of the Coal Mines in the interest of the People of the United States is an absolute certainty in the not distant future. The first great act in this country was the freedom of the slaves. The second will be the destruction of private control of anthracite coal.

But in case you wish to obliterate even thoughts of intellectual financial respectability for your profound minds—go read the paper in this same September *Century* on the Berlin Bourse, a travesty on the New York Stock Exchange. A few such pictures, and all respect for such creatures will vanish.

Never was there a neater victory won by anything in print, than BOOK NOTES won by its statement of the liability under which Sheriff White rested by his alleged speech concerning Governor Garvin. What are men to think of the capacity, or truculency of the men, who write the editorials for the *Providence Journal*. Their actions touch close to infamy. There is no excuse for their not knowing the law; their infamy lies in their suppression of the truth, and their holding up to the attention of men their own lies, for the purpose of injuring Governor Garvin. The writer has not the honor of acquaintance with Mr. Alphonso F. White, President of the Town Council of North Scituate, but BOOK NOTES ventures this bit of encouragement to him—continue to "stand pat" until *white* shall be *black*.

But the editor of the *Journal* no longer twits Governor Garvin about not bribing (for, in that, is just what the charge consisted) Hunter C. White to do a thing, which the State law fixed upon him (White) a Five Hundred Dollar fine for his failure to do.



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# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 20

## The Great Gift to the Cause of Letters made by

Marsden J. Perry to Brown University.

On the 17th June, 1903, President Faunce, at the Brown University Commencement read this letter:

Dear Doctor Faunce:—

I hand you herewith Bill of Sale and Deed of Gift to Brown University of the Sidney S. Rider Collection of historical matter relating to Rhode Island.

I make one suggestion: the peculiar character of many of these manuscripts will require the utmost care for their preservation. It is impossible to point out specific papers, but I suggest that every possible safeguard for their security should be provided.

Very truly yours,

Marsden J. Perry.

## KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That I, MARSDEN J. PERRY, of the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, in consideration of my interest in liberal education and the good will I bear to BROWN UNIVERSITY, and for the purpose of enlarging the boundaries of accurate knowledge concerning the history of one of the most interesting States in the Union, do hereby give and grant to said University for its own use forever.

The collection of books, manuscripts, engravings, pamphlets, etc., gathered by Sidney S. Rider and now belonging to me, relating to Rhode Island.

And this gift is made upon condition only that all said books, manuscripts, engravings, pamphlets, etc., be allowed to remain in Mr. Rider's house, numbered seventy-three, on Almy Street, in said Providence, subject to his use in pursuing his historical researches, until the first day of October, 1903; and that after its removal from that house, the entire collec-

tion, with any additions that may at any time be made thereto, shall always be kept together, and shall be conspicuously designated as THE SIDNEY S. RIDER COLLECTION.

Witness:

Marsden J. Perry.

C. S. Sweetland.

Providence, Rhode Island,  
June Seventeenth, 1903.

On the 2nd of September President Faunce read to the Corporation his Annual Report and thus referred to this gift:

"One of the most significant and appropriate acts of the year is the presentation to the university, by Mr. Marsden J. Perry, of the Sidney S. Rider collection of books and manuscripts. Every educated man in Rhode Island has long known of this remarkable library, gathered by Mr. Rider during 40 years of historical study and containing material of priceless value relating to the history of our State. Many of the manuscripts in this collection have never been seen by any historian; many of the books, portraits, pamphlets and documents could by no possibility be replaced. It is obvious that such a library can never be permanently cared for by any one family, and its final disposition has long been a matter of anxious inquiry. The generosity and forethought of Mr. Perry has now removed all anxiety, and the University, which already possesses the John Carter Brown collection of Americana, will now possess also an un-





equalled collection of material relating to the origin, growth and development of this State. Whoever would produce any great work on American history cannot henceforth fail to visit the city of Providence."

The time is rapidly approaching when this collection must be placed in the possession of the University, and the following request has been sent to me:

Dear Mr. Rider:

The University wishes to make known more fully to the public the nature of your excellent collection of Rhode Island history material, and would be glad to hear from you personally, if you are willing, an account of the material itself, its utility for historical students, and the manner and length of time of collecting.

If you can spare the time to prepare such a sketch, as short or as long as you please, we shall do our best to make the collection better known.

Yours truly,

J. Q. Dealey,

for B. U.

I cannot here properly meet the desire of the University, but in parting with a companion to which I have been

so closely attached for so many years a brief note seems not improper. As a child, in 1847, I began this collection. There was in the cellar of the store belonging to the man, Charles Burnett, Jr., for whom I worked, a large collection of pamphlets. I selected from it every pamphlet, written by a Rhode Island man, or about Rhode Island, which I could then discover, and attempted to buy them, with my slender means, but the late James E. Cranston, with Charles Burnett's permission gave them to me. They now go to Brown. My "library" was then in the attic of my mother's house on Summer Street, where now the Classical High School stands. That was the beginning, and it has never ceased. As the collection grew more or less slowly, I became interested in certain matters, or characters; in studying these matters it became necessary to indicate connections between bound volumes and pamphlets, and out of this necessity grew my scheme of finding a pamphlet. It is no easy task to find, in a collection of

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10,000, or 20,000 pamphlets, a single one of half a dozen pages. But here we can do it. The first necessity of course is to know for what you are searching—then the way is easy. I cannot conceive of a question in Rhode Island History which cannot be adequately handled by the skillful use of this Collection. There is no phase of the workings of the Rhode Island mind which can be completely handled without it. In their laws lie the history of a people. There does not now, nor can there ever hereafter exist, a place like this Collection where these laws to their uttermost extent can be studied. Brown will have them.

I will give two or three specimens of the method of reference. Mr. Hallett's Argument in the Rhode Island Causes. The right of the People to establish forms of Government, is among the bound Dorr War literature. It was delivered in January, 1848—a note informing the searcher that the Courts' Decision is printed in the M. & F. Journal, 4th February, 1850—and another note

says see "Cooley T. M. Box 245 Pamphlet 11." Thus at a glance the searcher can find the two vitally essential things for which he searches. There was printed in 1842 an anonymous Review of President Wayland's *Affairs of Rhode Island*. A note informs the searcher to refer to the Dorr Correspondence, v. 4, p. 94, there he will find the name "Bokes" of the author, who was a graduate of Brown, while Wayland was the President. In 1840, there was published a book, "The Tongue of Time," by Joseph Comstock, M. D. In this book are ten (10) sketches in which Rhode Island curiously figures. A note says see "Pamphlet 13, Box 272," and there you will find out why Comstock was interested in Rhode Island History, and who he was, and what he did. These are but few in number, but they illustrate the character of the work done upon it. Such work is wholly outside of any measurement in money. No man can more fully understand the companionship of books than myself. These books may have been the cause

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of many of my sorrows; but with Scott, and Hazlitt, and Southey, and Lamb and Plutarch and Plato they have brought me that peace, which in its depth is far more profound than any possible sorrow. Rhode Island history is of far more interest than that of any other of the United States. Like Palestine, or Greece, her lands was small. But her history when modern governments are considered, is as great as that of Greece, or Rome. Here alone, in all the world, at Brown University, can it be hereafter adequately and completely studied. With all modesty, and with permission, I close my note with this (to me) touching letter:

Dear Mr. Rider:—

I want to tell you of the pleasure it gave me to hear Dr. Faunce's announcement yesterday of the Sidney S. Rider collection of Rhode Island History. I feel, too, that I am writing for previous generations. I hope there will go with the books and papers some of the inspiration for earnest, thorough and unflagging work—some of the same inspiration—that has been their soul hitherto. May your inspiration never grow less.

Yours truly,

Eugene P. King.

A giant two-hundred horse-power "snow locomotive," capable of hauling a hundred tons through snow-beds from two to three feet deep, across a country where there is not even a foot-path, and making a speed of from three to four miles an hour under such conditions, is the subject of an article by Mr. Day Allen Willey in the September number of the *Review of Reviews*. This railless engine is used for lumbering purposes in the Michigan woodlands in winter. The pictures that accompany the article give a clear idea of what the great motor looks like and how it works.

The late B. L. Farjeon left the manuscript of a story for girls and boys which is to appear serially in *St. Nicholas Magazine* during the coming year. It deals with London's Madame Tussaud and her celebrated wax-works; the marvelous doing of the principal characters in that exhibition—Queen Elizabeth, Henry VIII, Tom Thumb, Guy Fawkes and others, all of

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whom are brought to life and made to live in the London of to-day.

The Providence *Journal* of the 9th September presents to its readers this glaring heading to its statement of Carroll D. Wright's decision in certain cases between the Coal Miners and the Mine Operators :

#### AGAINST MINERS.

Umpire Carroll D. Wright Gives  
Decisions in Disputes.

OPERATORS WIN FOUR OUT OF FIVE  
CONTESTED CASES.

Men May be Discharged at Any Time,  
Says Mr. Wright.

SEVERE BLOW TO UNITED MINE  
WORKERS ADMITTED.

Such stuff, is all of the article, which most men read. But it is a downright lie, and does great injustice to Carroll D. Wright. He decided the four cases

fairly upon their legal merits. Men who had only sham cases whether miners, or operators stood no chance with Mr. Wright. The *Journal's* publication beneath this heading gives it the lie from A to D.

"The House Fly as a Carrier of Disease" is the title of a leaflet, written by W. L. Underwood, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Underwood begins *Flies are Dangerous to Health*. This does not appear to be the fact here in Rhode Island. I have examined the causes of sickness and death, in this state since 1853, even to today. The State Board of Health does not give a case, ever claimed, and much less proved either of sickness or death from a fly bite, or from the walking of a fly's foot upon a piece of sponge cake, or upon a person's hand. Mr. Underwood cites no cases. His assertion is mere imagination. But his case is ridiculous. He speaks of the fly not as a *generator* of filth; but only as a *carrier* of filth. If you keep screens in

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

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It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled

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Early Providence Directories. The old publications of Hugh H. Brown, 1841-2, 1844, 1852, 1853, 1847, 1854, 1859, 1857. These curious books contain much historical work. 75 cents each.

Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each 1/2 bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were preliminary to Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10.00.

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the windows outside flies are practically kept out of the house; and the flies inside can only carry the filth which you have allowed to remain in the house for the fly to step into. Then men and women are themselves responsible, and not flies. The case as stated, is utter nonsense. It is a fitting companion to the case of the mosquito as an alleged vaccinator of disease—not one such case has been proved, nor can it ever be proved. It does not exist. If Mr. Underwood's theory is truth the wonder is that any one is alive in New England.

A New York lady, Miss Isabel Lovell, has written a book entitled "*Stories in Stone from the Roman Forum.*" It is published (Price, \$1.50) by the MacMillan Company, at New York. Many people in this country have heard of the Roman Forum, as they call it; properly speaking, it is the Forum at Rome, for the Romans had Forums at every city. But the one at Rome became "*The*" Forum. Vitruvius, an engineer

in the army of Julius Caesar, was the first Roman to write of a Roman Forum. This was his description, written before the birth of Christ. "A levelled space of ground of an oblong form, and surrounded by buildings, houses, temples, basilicæ or porticoes." Since the days of Vitruvius many Romans, from the days of Dionysius "Hal," down to Neibuhr have written about the Forum at Rome. These writers are all archaeological, for they described the antiquities; the prehistoric theories; and the ruins of temples and buildings. Even Vitruvius B. C. 46, was writing archaeology concerning the Forum at Rome. But Miss Lovell attempts nothing of this kind, and honestly says so. "The stories are but retold, the facts re-stated. This is in one sense true, but it does the lady herself an injustice. She has gathered the facts from the classics, and used them, as everybody must, but she has done much more, and in this last work lies the excellence of her work. She has, in her preface, given the key which opens the pages of her book. She

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Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausführliche Erläuterung der Pandekten nach hellsfeld ein commentar*, with the successive writers Muhlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollständiges Sach und Gestz-Register*, (indexes) in four vols. the whole forming a Commentarie le plus complete qui air encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. \$25.00.

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REID'S PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

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Published by Hurd & Houghton or H. O.  
Houghton & Co.

R. I. COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols. 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1,  
Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.



does not attempt to tell how the Forum at Rome, was born, and grew or was constructed; but she has told you why it was constructed, or how its use developed and "became the centre of the life of the nation; why the public Treasury was under the charge of Saturn; why the basilicas, or porticoes were built;" she tells the story "of the temple Vesta, who built it; and the stories of the Vestales, and about the sacred fires kept burning within it; and the *Atrium* which followed and was also built for the uses of the Vestales; and why the donkeys were decked with cakes during Vesta's festival; and why the temples stood on high foundations; and why the magnificent monuments crumbled into ruins." Miss Lovell has taken eight of the celebrated ruins as themes for her stories, besides the three which are above mentioned she has given the *Comitium*; the Temple of *Castor and Pollux*; the Temple of *Concord*; Julius Caesar's Basilica; and last the stories of the streets of the Forum." She has illustrated her stories with pictures of the ruins in each case; and also of the restorations. Thus it is akin to ocular demonstration, much strengthened by stories cleverly told, and attractive in the reading. It is filled with just that kind of knowledge which an American visitor to Rome needs, and no doubt it was the lack of this grouping of historical facts in any book, which led this young lady to produce this excellent book which is unlike any other.

In this concise form from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain lays down his recent views upon English Free Trade, and American Protection.

"Its objects, he says, are: First, a closer union with the colonies by means of preferential tariffs in order to endeavor to make the empire self-sufficing as regards its food supply; second the employment of a tariff as a weapon to

secure greater reciprocity with foreign nations, or failing such arrangement, to prevent loss to the home industrial markets under the competition of protected countries by retaliating upon them the treatment they mete out to us."

The American "Protection" Press all hoot and howl at Mr. Chamberlain. They had better spend a little ink in overthrowing the reasonability of these views. This clipping came from the *Journal* here, but the same was in all the principal newspapers of that day. But in this same issue the editor of the *Journal* gives us a column upon the matter. How this editor dares to do such things is incomprehensible. It is immaterial who wrote the article. If he did not know the facts of history he was incompetent to write; still more if he did know them, was it to write such fiction. These thirteen lines above printed utterly destroy the leader. Mr. Chamberlain's idea will prevail; and when it does prevail, it will be no longer possible for a Rhode Island maker of sewing machines, to get Congress to enact a law, enabling him to force the Rhode Island people to pay him double the price for his sewing machine, which every English buyer pays him. Such work renders that of Capt. Kidd respectable, and most honorable in comparison. Mr. Chamberlain's movement is the greatest blow to "Protectionism" which it has ever been given.

Sixty days ago silver was 47, it is today 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The rise has been continuous and steady. This clearly indicates that a metal which for centuries the entire world has used as money is dead. Business today is merely taking advantage of fools in money matters. Some day some book worm will gather the nonsense of the newspapers of these days and print it in a book. It is too ridiculous to be lost in their deep dyed columns.



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## BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

History of the Book of Common Prayer, with a rationale of its offices, by Francis Procter, Vicar of Witton, Norfolk, England. Seventh edition. An introductory chapter, on the History of the American Liturgy, written by William Stevens Perry. This chapter covers nearly thirty-six pages. New York, \$2.00.

The Most Rational Means of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life, calculated for the use of families in order to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine, by A. P. M. Willick, 2 v. Boston, 1800. \$2.00.

The Use of Life, the most important thing in life to learn, is how to live, by Sir John Lubbock. N. Y. 1894. \$1.00.

The Art of Prolonging Life, by Christopher William Hufeland. First translated in 1797. Wilson's, Boston edition 1854. \$1.00.

Its Influence in Sustaining Life. The uses and abuses of air in sustaining life, or producing disease, by John H. Griscom. New York, 1850. \$1.00.

Guild's History of Brown University. 4to 1/2 Morocco. \$7.50.





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# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. }  
Single Copy 5 Cents.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 21

## THE "BENEFIT OF THE CLERGY"

A few weeks since BOOK NOTES gave some account of the Trial of Carter for murder; his execution, and the strange discourse of the Rev. James MacSparan, an English Church missionary, but born in Ireland, and sent to regenerate Rhode Island. It was noted as an instance of the Rhode Island understanding, of the proper form of giving a criminal, the "Benefit of the Clergy." A friend has suggested another case, much more recent, which took place in Brooklyn, Connecticut. It was a veritable religious festival. The case was that of Oliver Watkins, tried and convicted, and executed for the murder of his wife. The case from start to finish was a legal farce. But the religious sermons were, if possible, worse than a farce. At eight o'clock, on the 2d of August, 1831 Watkins was taken from his cell, having first been "solemnly commended to the care of Heaven" by the Rev. Mr. Hemmenway of Plainfield; he was then seated upon his coffin, placed in a carriage, and, guarded by three military companies, transported to the gallows. A "solemn and appropriate prayer" was then made by the Rev. Mr. Whitmore, of Killingly; then followed a sermon nearly an hour in the delivery, preached by the Rev. Mr.

Tillotson of Brooklyn. Then followed another prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hemmenway—and then in a carefully and well-drawn paper Watkins protested his innocence of the crime. Immediately following the reading of this paper, "Divine grace" was briefly invoked by the Rev. Mr. Tillotson, after which everything being in readiness, the drop fell, and in an instant all was over. In an account of the affair the Windham County *Advertiser* says: "The general decorum of the numerous spectators, variously estimated at from 6 to 10,000 was particularly striking and gratifying. To say that Mr. Tillotson's sermon was excellent, would be but faint and inadequate praise. It was a most happy production of a *fine and feeling* mind. As his clear and sonorous voice reverberated from hill to hill, the ears of his great and attentive audience must have tingled with the solemn truth he uttered. There was no affectation of sentiment and style in his discourse; all was clear, solemn and impressive. Every accent reached the furthest listener. Every word, brought with the solemnities of the day, and with the *solemnities of Heaven* struck upon the mind with tenfold energy." Such was the terrible fate which for two entire hours Watkins was forced to listen. It was Connecticut's mode of giving a man the "Benefit of the Clergy." These facts are gathered from a pamphlet in the Sidney S. Rider Collection, Box



256, Pamphlet 8—now at Brown University. It comes into Rhode Island's history because certain of the parties were born, and lived in this state.

Statistics show that within the past five years, 1898-1903—there has been 830 failures among publishers, with liabilities amounting to \$9,458,331. This does not include the book publishers such, for instance, as Harper & Bros. and D. Appleton & Co.—but *newspapers* alone.

For serious, helpful discussion of topics of the time it has come to be the habit of the well-read American to turn to the monthly issues of the *Review of Reviews*. In the October number of that interesting periodical he will find even more than the usual amount of well-digested material bearing on the live issues of the day. The much-talked-of socialistic legislation of New Zealand, as viewed in its actual operation by an observant American business man, is described by Dr. L. C. Warner in a paper crammed full of pertinent

facts freshly garnered, while some interesting comments on the relation of trade-unionism to the principles of democracy are contributed by "A Tired Australian." A clear setting forth of the arguments for trade reciprocity between the United States and Canada, written with reference to Mr. Chamberlain's British Zollverein project, is given by Mr. Eugene G. Hay. In the field of foreign affairs, "An American Born in Turkey" contributes an especially well-informed study of "The Macedonian Struggle." A singular development so far as New Zealand and Australia are concerned, is shown in the two articles upon these Islands. The Executive power is steadily working to overthrow, or to seize, all powers; exactly as in recent years men have attempted here in the United States.

The New York *Sun* in an editorial of nearly a column length, on the election of the Rev. Dr. Greer as Coadjutor Bishop of New York spells the name, a dozen times, *Geer*.

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Vaccine Virus is now known to produce the Foot and Mouth disease in cattle; it is now known to produce, when taken from a calf Lockjaw in children; when taken from men it is known to produce Erysipelas, and Syphilis. There is no possible denial backed by evidence of these facts. Every individual vaccinated with this matter from another's sore runs the risk of some one of these diseases. Now comes the Secretary of the Rhode Island Board of Health, and prints in the "Monthly Bulletin" the *Vaccination* creed of Chicago, the first clauses of which reads:

"That true vaccination, repeated until it no longer takes, *always* prevents small pox—*nothing else does*," again. "No untoward results ever followed such vaccination." This is signed by Arthur R. Reynolds, M.D., Commissioner of Health, City of Chicago. A city according to Mayor Harrison, with the greatest number of "grafters" among its employees now known. In the very nature of things this Doctor

lies. No man can assert with any degree of truth such statements as he makes. But here, by authority, such stuff is printed and circulated and the money taken from the State Treasury with which to pay the bills. The Massachusetts case is going before the U. S. Supreme Court for adjuration—and this Court's Decision in the Magnetic Healing Case, within a year is the precedent.

The Craftsman, Syracuse, N. Y., in its October issue, enters upon the third year of a successful existence. Its leading article upon L'Art Nouveau is from the pen of S. Bing, in whose studios in the Rue de Provence, Paris, the modern movement, received its first impetus and its name. Another article of interest is "The Halo in Art," by Caryl Coleman, which owing to late arrival, could not be produced in September. Irene Sargent continues The Craftsman Ceramic Series, with an account of the Newcomb Pottery. The Use of Wood in Switzerland is the title of a finely illus.

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trated paper by Wendell G. Corthell. The recently added department devoted to The Nursery contains original designs for Paper Wall-Hangings made with special reference to the pleasure and instruction of children, it and The Needlework Section gives illustrations of cross-stitch, lace making and tapestries.

Thus far the *Craftsman* asks me to go—but I cannot stop here for I have given merely the titles of the separate papers contained in this October number. But in commending certain papers I do not by implication, nor inference condemn others. Go, and read the papers on "The use of wood in Switzerland," which every man or woman in Providence, competent to understand it, should read, and discover in what a government of the people, by the people consists, and in what it will result. This paper is worth more than money, for it consists of ideas, and ideas are not born of money. Then go to another, and a very different study—Nursery

Wall Coverings. These are wonderful designs made wholly for the symbolic designs used from the most ancient days by the American Indian. These are great papers and BOOK NOTES urges men and women to read them. Let him who wishes a lively picture of a legislature session of two Houses in Switzerland, go and listen to Charlie Gorman ten minutes for he has seen one in operation, and his story tallies well with the account in the *Craftsman*.

There came this week a little book from Dana Estes, the Boston publisher, entitled "Lord Dolphin," and written by Harriet A. Cheever. The idea is unique, the lady lets the fishes from the bottom of the sea tell the story of their lives, and the nature of their bric-a-brac. Every father and mother in Providence ought to read this most amusing, but most instructive story aloud to the entire family, not alone to children, and explain it as they read. This little book is admirable.

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Mr. Sidney S. Rider, of BOOK NOTES, writing with rare sensibility of the recent gift of his collected Rhode Island history to Brown University, by Mr. Perry, says: "These books may have been the cause of many of my sorrows; but with Scott, and Hazlitt, and Southey, and Lamb, and Plutarch and Plato, they have brought me that peace, which in its depth is far more profound than any possible sorrow," and further: "Rhode Island history is of far more interest than that of any other of the United States. Like Palestine, or Greece, her lands are small. But her history when modern governments are considered, is as great as that of Greece, or Rome."

Rhode Islanders will one day appreciate what they owe to the zeal of this man and the State its debt to his memory.—(*Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle*.)

Most humbly the writer thanks the *Chronicle* for its words of commendation, the first ever printed by any newspaper in Rhode Island.

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

The Erie Canal. An early book. The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean with perspicuous maps and profiles. 8 vo. Bd. Newburgh, August, 1817. \$5.00.

It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled

"Florestane, the Troubadour," by Julia de Wolf Addison, carries the reader back to the Middle Ages, with their Courts of Love, minstrels, jongleurs, knights, and crusaders, and introduces among its characters, Dante, Cimabue, Sordello, and other celebrated men. The atmosphere is that of chivalric ideals, with a background of mediæval color and romance. The book is crowded with exciting episodes, and yet escapes sensationalism through the lofty key in which the narrative is pitched. The story has unusual carrying power; once taken up, it will not easily be laid aside until finished. It combines every element of a successful novel; not omitting to mention the mechanical requisites of attractive binding and typography. It is published by Dana Estes & Co., at Boston. This firm have recently published a novel founded upon the financial eccentricities of these strange times. *A Millionaire's Son*, preferred that kind of wealth which learning, and letters bring to man, than to accumulate mere money, by love of

map and profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River.

Early Providence Directories. The old publications of Hugh H. Brown, 1841-2, 1844, 1852, 1853, 1847, 1854, 1859, 1857. These curious books contain much historical work. 75 cents each.

Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each  $\frac{1}{2}$  bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were preliminary to Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10.00.

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greed. The love of learning and letters lasts; while to a vast majority of men, the acquisition of money is impossible; and possession of it would bring nothing but misery. Who ever had respect for a miserly beggar who accumulates millions. This novel is clever, and the writer of it possesses knowledge; but there are faults of composition, which should have been more carefully handled; the ending, too, might have been more attractively handled. But the writer knows a group of acute readers, every one of whom read this admirable story from title page to finish, with intense interest and profit, here presuming that knowledge acquired is *profit*. These readers acquired knowledge, and carefully discussed the story.

Suppose it is true that an American laborer is better paid, housed and fed, than are the laborers of any other nation; is that any excuse for robbing him of these advantages by a law making him pay double price for his meat, and oil, and boots, and his trousers.

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Why make a laborer's wife pay \$50.00 for a sewing machine, made right here in Providence, while for thirty years, a shop has been kept in London, where all England can buy them for \$25.00? It is downright robbery, and I care absolutely nothing for what the owners think of me for saying so.

In its last issue BOOK NOTES said this: Sixty days ago silver was 47, it is today 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The rise has been continuous and steady. This clearly indicates that a metal which for centuries the entire world has used as money *is dead*. Thereupon the writer received a letter ending the clipping with the words, "Whew! what a blunder!!" Does anybody question the standard, that within a very short time, whether within sixty days, or a hundred days, this advance has been made. It cannot be denied. But the previous number of days is not material to the truth of the statement. Here is a clipping from the *Nation*. "The

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R. I. COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols. 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1,  
Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.



recent advance in the price of silver has brought the bullion value of the new Philippine peso within three cents of the American half dollar (gold). There is some trepidation at Washington lest it should advance still further and carry the peso out of circulation altogether. This will happen whenever its bullion value exceeds its legal tender value. How to explain this advance in silver is a puzzle. We would not affirm that our Commission on Exchange, which has just returned from Europe, has overdone its work, but we really think that it is time to call a halt." Instead of paper money, for circulation, based on silver and gold, the *Nation* seems to prefer the stocks and bonds of some corporation, but evidently not the Steel Trust, which stock has shrunk within comparatively thirty days \$402,000,000.

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The fixing of the Philippine Peso, in Silver, by the U. S. Government, has in effect given the lie direct to every gold bug in this country.

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The South Sea Bubble was no worse—history has repeated itself, and it will always repeat itself. Joseph Chamberlain has burst the Trusts, that is provided the Boston *Herald* don't smash Chamberlain. Moreover Chamberlain has done something in the way of Free Trade greater than any other man living or dead has ever done.

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Every newspaper in the land is damning Samuel Parks who is a "labor" walking delegate, and praying for Rockefeller, who is steadily engaged in robbing even poor, or not rich men in this country.

From a moral standpoint which is the worse—a rich robber or the poor victim.

A man murders another in order to

rob the victim of his money. I denounce the murderer, and the newspapers hold up their hands in holy horror. That is precisely what is done now by them every day.

Labor and Capital are the upper, and the nether mill stones, and the patient people are the grain which is ground between them.

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When men stop to consider the innumerable number of mosquito "bites" which have been inflicted upon humanity during the present mosquito season, and then consider the number of cases of Yellow Fever, or Malaria, or all other diseases, which can be traced, with any plausibility whatever, to say nothing of evidence, to the cause, how ridiculous becomes this new nonsense of the Doctor's. These Doctors make no pretence that a mosquito carries around with him the venom which will produce disease; and which nature generates within him; but they pretend that the insect can draw the venom out of a sick person, and transmit it to another person who is well, but who then will become sick. Go, look at a mosquito, filling himself with blood drawn from your hand. His body is filled with the red fluid; then put the insect under a microscope, and demonstrate how this blood can be returned to the insect's proboscis, and thrust into your flesh. There is no passage back by which the blood *can* flow. Still more no mosquito, once filled with blood will 'bite' another person until the first "load" is digested. It is a disgrace to the medical profession to attempt to fool men with such nonsense. What *can* an entomologist tell you about the generation of disease—absolutely nothing—use your sound stock of common sense. Why exterminate mosquitos by transmitting a disease which men produced. Why not make men so live that they will not create the disease.





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Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

History of the Book of Common Prayer, with a rationale of its offices, by Francis Procter, Vicar of Witton, Norfolk, England. Seventh edition. An introductory chapter, on the History of the American Liturgy, written by William Stevens Perry. This chapter covers nearly thirty-six pages. New York, \$2.00.

The Most Rational Means, of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life, calculated for the use of families in order to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine, by A. F. M. Willick, 2 v. Boston, 1800. \$2.00.

The Use of Life, the most important thing in life to learn, is how to live, by Sir John Lubbock. N. Y. 1894. \$1.00.

The Art of Prolonging Life, by Christopher William Hufeland. First translated in 1797. Wilson's, Boston edition 1854. \$1.00.

Its Influence in Sustaining Life. The uses and abuses of air in sustaining life, or producing disease, by John H. Griscom. New York, 1850. \$1.00.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

Vol. 20  
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## THE "DORR WAR" AND THE COMING WAR.

The fundamental principle of a republic is the establishment of a government by the people, of the people, for the people. Such a government was never formed by the people of Rhode Island after the Declaration of Independence had been adopted; but adopted only by the General Assembly, never by the people. The General Assembly then assumed powers never given to it, by the Charter; greater than the English King possessed; this seizure of power by the General Assembly resulted in preventing the people from changing the most corrupt government ever tolerated in a civilized State. How could this seizure of powers overthrow, or destroy the political power of a people, inherent, and indefeasible. To-day the same conditions again exist. The Supreme Court is no protection, nor was it in 1842. Where now rests the remedy. Here follows Mr. Dorr's views of the situation in 1842 never before printed.

Mr. Dorr's own concise statement, in which the "Dorr War" of 1842 consisted is contained in a letter written by him to Dr. Metcalf Marsh, one of the earliest friends of Mr. Dorr in his struggles for constitutional reform. It was written 30th December, 1846. He said, "Your views of the nature of the Rhode Island movement (of 1842) as compared with

that of our Revolutionary Fathers in 1776 was read with attention. Your distinction is a true one. Our fathers in '76 made a just proclamation of natural rights: but these rights were not supported by existing institutions and laws. The Sovereignty, though not rightfully, was yet in fact vested in the government in the British King, and Parliament. Through the blessing of Almighty God upon the patriotism, valor, and perseverance of our noble ancestors, the true, but not before acknowledged and established principle of popular sovereignty, in making and unmaking of governments was set up, on a firm and lasting basis; and in this State in 1841-2 we were only acting upon an old and well ascertained doctrine of Free men in a Free country. A Constitution adopted by the majority, in an authentic manner became the law of the State; and the traitors of 1842 were those who resisted it, and with the aid of the General Government, suppressed it; not, I trust beneath the hope of resurrection. This is the judgment of our own times, and it will be affirmed by coming generations, with costs against the infamous Algerine oppressors, who have for a season trampled underfoot the rights and interests of the people of Rhode Island. The limitations upon this State right of changing a government are found in the National Constitution, v. 12; the new government must be republican



in its form; and the old government, while it lasts, is not to be resisted; impeded in its lawful functions or overthrown by tumultuous force. This would be deemed to be the domestic violence, or insurrection, recognized in the Constitution of the United States against which in a certain contingency the existing government can invoke the aid of the National Executive. But the vote of the people settles everything. When they have authentically pronounced their fiat, in their sovereign capacity, with, or without accustomed forms, domestic violence, insurrection, treason, and all wrong doing pass to the door of the faction, great, or small, who persist in holding out against the new government. in support of that which has been abrogated and annulled by the highest power in the State."

(Dorr Correspondence, v. 10. 30th Dec. 1846.)

It is just now the constant practice of newspapers to print fictitious portraits of men, having no regard to the rights

of men. A few days ago the Boston *Herald* did this and was exposed by the notes of numbers of its readers, but it took no notice, until a note came from a Supreme Court Justice—and the *Herald* thus insults this Judge:

"We continue to receive communications from our esteemed readers calling attention to the fact that a portrait which recently appeared in our columns, bearing the label of a distinguished European statesman, was the same which had done duty a few days previously as that of a man accused of having four or more wives. Among these letters is one bearing the official letter heading of the superior court of Massachusetts, and signed by one of the learned justices of that bench. Until the reception of this communication we had assumed that the error which led to the substitution of one portrait for another was one of those mistakes which occasionally happen in the best regulated families and newspaper offices, and that those of our esteemed constituency who were so persistently

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pointing out the mistakes were jollying us a little bit on our lapsus. This letter from the superior court bench, however, gives us pause. A superior court justice wouldn't deliberately poke us on our ribs. He must be serious. We hereby offer our apologies to his honor, and incidentally to our other readers who may have been disturbed by the slip."

It did much the same thing toward John D. Long. It gave Long the lie, in his saying that in a former time he had held for Philippine Independence. Mr. Long pointed out the undeniable evidence of the truth of his remark. The *Herald* again hides the fact that it was itself the liar, in a column of nonsense. Such is the morality of the Press of today.

The solid men of Barrington are pitching into Bishop McVickar, for what the *Evening Post* of New York has published concerning political bribery in Rhode Island. This Bishop has been instrumental in inducing somebody to give sufficient money to republish the *Post's* articles. That these articles are practically true everybody

here knows. It needs something more than this stuff from Barrington to overthrow it. Good Government Bicknell comes in, also to rattle the Bishop. He can tell this Bishop in what consists "Good Government." But, like the Providence *Journal* he never does it. Talk about "promoting" and "grafts," these were the ingredients which nursed this newspaper from its birth.

The corruption of this newspaper along the present lines began with the first election under the present Constitution in April, 1843; even before the Constitution went into effect. The corruption of today is immaculate purity in comparison. It was then that Henry B. Anthony, the Editor of the *Journal* took his first lesson. In April, 1843, "*Law and Order*" carried the State, but nothing equally corrupt has ever existed since, bad as it now is. Barrington is one of those small towns which give such corrupt power to the party which controls it. Out of a population of 428,556 in Rhode Island, the small towns, with a population of only 36,047, control all legislation, and all

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the courts. Barrington is one of them. What is the use of denying corruption. Nobody will believe these men—the entire delegation in the General Assembly from Barrington denounces the Bishop. Such political conditions are no better than those created by the Charter of Charles the Second. In form they are the same—and the result was a Civil War in 1842.

In order to sow dissensions, the New York *Sun* has this against President Roosevelt. The *Sun* wishes to continue the robbery. Why not come at once to gunpowder. Neither the ballot, nor reform will ever prevail.

"The head of the nation has seen fit to create this condition. He has arrayed one class against the other. He has promoted discontent on the part of labor with the best conditions that labor ever enjoyed in its history. He has fomented the most dangerous passions against all forms of wealth and he has himself assailed it with a hatred almost fanatic in its intensity. And he has allied himself openly with the ele-

ments of lawlessness, turbulence and defiance of the social status which we inherit from the founders of our government."

Silver has now reached 61 $\frac{3}{4}$  by a steady, and constant rise from 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  at the end of last November. In the early part of the present year, after the advance had reached 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents an ounce, the leading New York newspapers discussed the extraordinary fact. I have now before me the opinions of the Editors of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the *Sun*, the *Times*, the *Evening Post*. These learned financiers discussed freely an event so directly contrary to all their teaching, with an amount of confusing wisdom, utterly confounding. The rise in April had reached 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. But it did not stop, it went right on, just as if these learned editors had never expressed an opinion that *Silver was dead*, and now when the rise has reached 30 per cent., absolute silence reigns. There is something besides newspapers which governs the natural law.

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The tremendous increase in the cost of living bears heavily upon every clerk, every school teacher; in truth upon every salaried man in this Democratic republic, governed by Republicans. Here is the Washington (D. C.) Post's opinion:

"The leaders of both parties will be wise if they will realize that the average citizen does not feel the slightest interest in abstract propositions. The Republican party lost the election which followed the enactment of the McKinley tariff bill—overwhelmingly lost it, in fact—because of the rapid and universal increase in the cost of the necessities of life. Conditions which exist today recall that famous campaign. It is a fact that the salary of the wage-worker now procures for him the minimum of necessary things. The cost of living is abnormally high. The grocery bills and the meat bills are out of all proportion to reason. The man who would live decently on a small salary, who would provide sufficient food and proper clothing for his family, finds it impossible to save."

It is good to keep a few indictments going against Sam Parks. But "honest to God" don't unearth one against Schwab. Here is what the Western *Sun* thinks about it:

"As one reads the testimony in the United States Shipbuilding company muddle he cannot fail to be impressed with the conviction that Walking Delegate Parks was a mere amateur as a grafter in comparison with some of the men associated with the organization of that trust. As the investigation continues the public gains new information of men and methods that cannot prove otherwise than beneficial."

The Anthracite Coal Monopoly is denounced by the *Journal of Commerce*. About how long are the American people going to stand this situation. A dozen men hold the entire population by the throat all winter, and every winter. There is only one remedy. Free the slaves. Take possession of all the mines by the United States Government. The right of life comes before any private right of property.

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

The Erie Canal. An early book. The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean with perspicuous maps and profiles. 8 vo. Bd. Newburgh, August, 1817. \$5.00.

It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled

map and profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River.

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Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each 1/2 bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were preliminary to Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10.00.

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The Westerly *Sun* says:

"It is rather too bad that the Providence Journal should be obliged to enforce the law in Providence county. But we will warrant that it will be enforced."

Mr. Utter has undertaken to become "Lieutenant" Governor of Rhode Island; does he think that such a rotten paragraph will commend him to men of sense in the community; or does he wish to "play" into the hand of the *Journal* in return for whatever political help it can bring to him.

Socrates has been considered something "particular" as a philosopher. Criton was his rich, and steadfast friend. This he said to Criton, "But my excellent Criton, why should we care so much about the opinion of the world? the best men, it is, of whose opinion it is worth one's while to think." But you see Socrates (said Criton) it is necessary to care about the opinion of the world, too." Then said Socrates, "The multitude act wholly at random." That is why I am opposed to the *referendum*.

What is the value of the *referendum* today in Rhode Island. I have seen in one day in West Greenwich three elections and while I did not see a dollar in money pass from hand to hand—something passed—for the result varied each time; under such conditions what is the value of the *referendum*.

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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1,  
Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.





There comes from the publishing house of Dana Estes and Company, of Boston, a fine book bearing the title "*Gipsy Jane*." It is the story of a little girl whose mother, a beautiful Gipsy, had married a young Englishman of titled family. The child, after the mother's death, is brought up among the Romany folk in one of their camps. She is a wonderful dancer and a natural musician, and when she finally roams from the encampment in the woods and meets people from the great world outside, she soon is given the chance to win great popularity on the concert stage. Finally she is recognized by her father, who has been falsely informed of her death, and is carried back to Rosemere Hall. But whether in the simple open-air Gipsy life, or before applauding thousands on the stage, or in the surroundings of British aristocracy, she is everywhere a sunny-hearted, unspoiled and lovely little girl. The interest never flags, and the tone of the story is happy and wholesome from first page to last. It was written by Harriet A. Cheever, and is sold at \$1.00, bound in cloth. It will be time well spent for you to read "*The Millionaire's Son*," a novel published by this same House.

Wherein lies the science, when a supposed "scientific" man (supposing there can be such a being) discusses "a House Fly as a *Carrier* of Disease" in order to alarm fools. How can a House Fly be blamed for being only a *carrier*? If you did not permit the filth to exist about your house, what could the fly find to carry. The very name of this "leaflet" destroys the argument of the man who wrote it. But in the name of common sense save us from the Yellow Fever mosquito vaccination nonsense. It is only propagated to make Small Pox Vaccination compulsory. No law, nor an opinion can give any Doctor power to ram a mass of matter from another's sore into my arm.

In that beautiful "*Flowers of Song from Many Lands*" gathered, and many of them put into English by the Rev. Frederic Rowland Marvin, there is an epigram, written by Pallasdas, one of the most learned of the Greek epigrammatists; a form of composition the most forceful, even now in existence. This is the epigram:

From out the earth I naked sprang  
Thus to the earth I go;  
And since at last I nothing have  
Why should I labor so!

Whatever philosophy there exists behind these lines applies with equal force to Rockefeller who robs us by means of our lights, or the Coal Operators who rob us by means of our warmth.

The publisher of BOOK NOTES has nearly a complete set of the "Communications Read before the Massachusetts Medical Society between the years 1822-1855, and some papers as early as 1806—and some as late as 1883. These publications contain many memoirs of the most famous medical men in Massachusetts of their times. Details and prices upon application.

If the work of the Harvard Medical Professors is to be relied upon, Vaccination with cowpox matter, is not only a crime, but it is worse than a crime; it is not, nor has it ever been a preventive of small-pox. No legislature can give a Doctor the right, nor the power to thrust matter into a child's arm which may produce Syphilis, Erysipelas, or Lockjaw.

One might think by the *Journal's* announcements that the only deaths worth special mention were those which follow a Christian Science belief in the rottenness of drugs. But for this paper to print what it printed concerning the death of Miss Otis, is simply damnable. Do no deaths follow the regular doctor's physics? Why not have a legal definition of the practice of medicine?



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Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

History of the Book of Common Prayer, with a rationale of its offices by Francis Procter, Vicar of Whitten, Norfolk, England. Seventh edition. An introductory chapter, on the History of the American Liturgy, written by William Stevens Perry. This chapter covers nearly thirty-six pages. New York, \$2.00.

The Most Rational Means, of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life, calculated for the use of families in order to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine, by A. F. M. Willick, 2 v. Boston, 1800. \$2.00.

The Use of Life, the most important thing in life to learn, is how to live, by Sir John Lubbock. N. Y. 1894. \$1.00.

The Art of Prolonging Life, by Christopher William Hufeland. First translated in 1797. Wilson's, Boston edition 1854. \$1.00.

Its Influence in Sustaining Life. The uses and abuses of air in sustaining life, or producing disease, by John H. Griscom. New York, 1850. \$1.00.

Guild's History of Brown University. 4to ½ Morocco. \$7.50.



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# BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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Vol. 20  
No. 23

## NATICK.

### The Origin and Meaning of the Name. A Lexigraphic Curiosity.

Concerning this word there has been within recent years several published expressions of opinion, both as to its origin and the meaning of the word. One of these opinions although published in 1901, has but recently come to my notice. The title of it is, "The Significance of John Eliot's Natick, and the name Merrimac, with historical and ethnological notes, by William Wallace Tooker." It is because of what is therein printed concerning the village of Natick in Rhode Island that I now discuss this matter.

The name of the manufacturing village, Natic, or Natick, as it has been some time spelled, is undoubtedly of Indian origin. Upon a manuscript map of the country around it, now in my possession, made about 1683, the name is spelled Nacheek. In his key to the Indian language, Roger Williams gives the words, *Nekick*, as meaning "my house"; *Kekick*, your house; *Wh-ick*, at his house; and this fine compound word, *Nickquenum*, as meaning, "I am going home"; the accent being on the second syllable, the word is pleasing to the ear and would make a very appropriate name for somebody dwelling on these Narragansett lands. Concerning it Mr. Williams said. "It is a solemn

word amongst them; and no man will offer any hindrance to him who, after some absence is going to visit his family, and useth this word *Nickquenum*; confessing the sweetness even of these short temporal homes." It is evident that Natick has come down to us from *Nekick*, the Indian dwellings, there when the Englishmen came from across the sea.

These were my own original opinions and I still hold to them. If the derivation, or the corruption of the word, is correct, then the meaning is clear.

First,—I object to the use of this form, "John Eliot's Natick." He had no Natick. Certain Massachusetts Indians had a Natick, as the English then wrote the name; and in Rhode Island certain Indians had a Natick, as the English then wrote it. So far as now can be known, both locations existed before John Eliot was born; and both certainly existed simultaneously in 17th century. Mr. Tooker states (page 17) "The supposed identity of the Rhode Island *Natick* with that of John Eliot's Natick must be eliminated from the question, for the reason that the two were not originally of the same origin, and derivation." The Indian's Natick, in Massachusetts, is situated in Middlesex County, east from Worcester. The Indian tribe there dominant was the Nipmuc; at the very time, this same tribe existed, and was dominant across the northwestern corner of





Rhode Island; the precise bounds of this domination cannot be given; but that it existed here, is outside of any discussion. It may have covered a part of Warwick. It certainly covered the lands at present known as Burrillville, Glocester, Foster, Scituate, and North Smithfield. James Savage, in the edition of Winthrop's Hist. New England, 1853, gives a list of Indian localities, and names "Nipmuck river" as the Blackstone (Winthrop's New Eng. 2, 478). Under such conditions how can Mr. Tooker prove by conclusive evidence, that the *Natick* of the Massachusetts Nipmuc, had not the same "*origin and derivation*" (both words meaning precisely the same) as the *Natick* of the Rhode Island Nipmuc. The very act of tracing the "*origin*," is showing the "*derivation*." I consider Mr. Tooker's position, upon the question of "*origin and derivation*" as indefensible. Both names came from the same tribal language, and their meaning was the same. But concerning their meaning, I will presently come to a discussion.

Mr. Tooker then quotes the late Amos Perry, a man here, who never gave the slightest study of the language of the Narragansetts; nor to that of the Nipmucs; and absolutely no study whatever to a comparative study of the two. Mr. Tooker continuing, "There is a village in Rhode Island bearing the same name; ('John Eliot's Natick') and mentioned in Dr. Parson's *Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island*." "The Hon. Amos Perry says, 'Its Indian name was *Nittlauke*, which stripped of its upérfluous letters (one *t* and the final *e*) and anglicized became Natick.'" I deny the statement that a village, now called Natick, in Rhode Island, was ever known, or called *Nittlauke*; and I further deny that this word, minus one *t* and the final *e* thus, *Nitlauk*, becomes, or ever became Natick. This note by Mr. Perry, comes from "Book of Minutes of Col. John Jones," edited by Mr. Perry. (Pamphlet 18, Box 258, in the Sidney S. Rider Collection, now in Brown University Library) On page 14 of

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this pamphlet Mr. Perry also printed a letter by D. G. Brinton, which is downright destruction to his (Perry's) theory, concerning Nittauke. But Mr. Tooker does not reproduce Brinton's destructive criticism.

Mr. Tooker continues, "An early notation has been brought to light and published; it is displayed on the plat of the land comprised in the original purchase of the Providence Plantations made about 1677 in the form Na-cheek, and in a declaration made the same year "a place called ye Indians Natick or Nachick." (page 18) This refers to one of my own publications (Hist. Tract, Sec. 4, p. 100). There was never any original purchase of the Providence Plantations. But that was my own error, in so fixing the name of this plat. On this plat appears the name Na-cheek. In no other place in Rhode Island publications does this name so again appear. It is merely the whim or ignorance of the man, John Smith of Newport, who made the plat.

But the unfairness of Mr. Tooker, in printing opinions to sustain his views appears in these few words, "and in a declaration made same year a place called by the Indians Natick, or Nachick" (page 18).

This "declaration" was nothing less than the "Declaration in the case Pawtuxet Partners vs. John Greene and the town of Warwick." It was written by William Harris, in October, 1677.

Mr. Harris had at that time, lived forty-one years in the closest contact with the Indians of Rhode Island; he was in continual, and incessant contact with them, to obtain their lands. No man knew them better than did Mr. Harris. In the Declaration which was prepared under the orders of the King—Harris used this language, "At or near ye place called by ye Indians Natick, or Nachick" (R. I. Hist. Tract, Sec. Ser. 4, p. 86).

In effect Mr. Harris states, that the Indians, in 1677, he living among them, and being within four miles of the In-

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dian village Natick, "called that place Natick or Nachick." Hence both were synonymous. But for Mr. Tooker to say "This indicates positively to students of the language that Na-cheek was nearer to the true native pronunciation than Natick." It is sheer audacity. He continues, "The Narragansett *Na-cheek* (there never was any such word) or *Nachick*, is the equivalent of the Massachusetts Nashik (Eliot, Jeremiah, xlix 14-32) "a corner" and was bestowed on Rhode Island soil because the locality was "a boundary place"—"a corner"—where the lines met in some conveyance of lands by the Indians, to the whites; or else was "a corner" or some Indian path, or trail" (page 19, 20).

In the first of these two paragraphs Tooker states that the former Nacheek was nearer the true native pronunciation; but in the latter, the two forms are equivalent.

The idea that Natick was "a boundary place" or "a corner" is sheer nonsense. He derived this idea from the imaginary lines drawn by Smith, on the plat, which I first published.

These lines indicate what somebody, to wit, the Pawtuxet Partners wanted, but which they never succeeded in obtaining (Forgeries Connected with the Original Deed, by Sidney S. Rider, 1896).

The definitions of the word Natick are positively ridiculous. Perry gives one by *Deacon Ephraim*, thus, "When asked the meaning of the word Natick, this Indian is *reported* to have promptly replied, "it is a place of hills" (Perry's Jones' Book of Minutes, p. 13). This Indian Deacon was a servant of Deacon Jones between 1760-1801. As an authority he was worthless.

Perry declares, that Natick, and Nitauke were the same, meaning "my land" (Book of Minutes, 13).

Brinton suggests, "as a place of observation some knoll near Natick, R. I., was prominent enough to receive the appellation" (Book of Minutes, 14).

Tooker defines it, "a boundary place"—"a corner," an idea with positively nothing behind it. This is his language, "The Plat shows distinctly that Na-cheek as spelled was a

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corner on the Pawtuxet river where several lines terminated. The river at this particular point makes quite a noticeable turn, first flowing southwest and then abruptly turning southeast." All of which is pure nonsense—the plat shows no such corners nor do such corners exist. These "several lines" which "terminated" on the Pawtuxet river, had nothing whatever to do with Natick, or Na-cheek, as the man who drew the plat chose to write the name. There are twelve of these lines which terminated on the Pawtuxet, but not one of them, according to the plat touched exactly the location of Natick.

Tooker gives also this definition, "The place of our search" (page 32). He also informs us, that Eliot used the form Natick and Natik (page 21) and that it meant "fetches he" (page 29).

Mr. Downs, a Town Clerk, once in New Hampshire, gives the meaning of Natick as "a clearing"—"because the grass was cut, and the timber felled." Who ever heard of an Indian cutting

the grass; and yet that was soberly printed in the Proceedings of the R. I. Hist. Soc., v. 2, 262) in 1894.

Now after this clear and elaborate setting forth—what do you know; or what does anybody know concerning the meaning of the word Natick. Positively nothing.

Mr. Perry used this expression, "The town of Natick, R. I." (Book of Minutes, 14). This has been followed by Mr. Tooker (page 11). There was never any such town in Rhode Island.

There were two places in Massachusetts named Natick; one in Middlesex County, the other on Martha's Vineyard (Tooker, page 19) besides the one here in Rhode Island.

The form Natchick appears in the Acts and Resolves Oct. 1742 (page 14).

Mr. S. G. Drake defines the word as meaning "a place of hills" (Book of the Indians, 1841, page 114, Book 2). But Mr. Drake could never, at that time have heard of Deacon Ephraim's definition which Mr. Perry gives, defends, and then admits is worthless.

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

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(Book of Minutes, page 13).

Nachecot, was a name given to a bridge over the Pawtuxet river, in the town of Warwick. It was at, or near Natick (Acts and Resolves, Feb. 1769, page 84).

The *Review of Reviews* is keeping up its reputation as the best interpreter of the news of the day among our monthly journals. The November number deals with the postal investigation, the fall elections, the recent exposures of "high finance" in trust organization, the Panama Canal situation, the award of the Alaska boundary tribunal, the protectionist movement in England, and the issue in the far East between Russia and Japan. Contributed articles describe "Men and Issues of the New York City Campaign," just closing; "The Nation's Print Shop and Its Methods,"—including a review of the famous "Miller case" and its outcome and the whole question of the status of labor unions in the Government Printing Office."

These subjects are of immense interest to every intelligent—and that word intelligent ought to include *every man in a republic*.

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How a Legislature and a Court by Implication, or Otherwise Can Destroy the Constitutional Rights of the People of a Republic.

The following note was printed in the preceeding number of BOOK NOTES.

The fundamental principle of a republic is the establishment of a government by the people, of the people, for the people. Such a government was never formed by the people of Rhode Island after the Declaration of Independence had been adopted; but adopted only by the General Assembly, never by the people. The General Assembly then assumed powers never given to it, by the Charter: greater than the English King possessed; this seizure of power by the General Assembly resulted in preventing the people from changing the most corrupt government ever tolerated in a civilized State. How could this seizure of powers overthrow,

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1,  
Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.



or destroy the political power of a people, inherent, and indefeasible. Today the same conditions again exist. The Supreme Court is no protection, nor was it in 1842. Where now rests the remedy.

This note has been twice printed by the Newport *Herald* since BOOK NOTES printed it—with this note underneath it:

"We should say that the remedy lay in a Constitutional Convention. Probably, at this time the people of the State could carry it through without a revolution."

That is indeed the remedy—but how is it to be accomplished. The Charter, in 1841, expressly prohibited the General Assembly from calling the people in Convention; but the General Assembly's Court, then the Supreme Judicial Court, held that the people could hold no Convention, *except under the call* of the General Assembly. It would not be legal. Now we have a Constitution; the first section, of the first article, reads, "the basis of our political system is the right of the People to make and alter their Constitutions of government."

This Constitution, just as was the case with the Charter, gave no power to the General Assembly to call a Convention. The Charter withheld the power, by permitting the people to meet, without a call; the Constitution makes no such conditions; it has not denied even by *implication*, the power of the General Assembly to *invite*. Nor does it give such power.

But the Supreme Court on the 30th March, 1883, gave an Opinion to the effect that the General Assembly could not even by *implication* call the people in Convention. I reproduce the closing clause of this extraordinary Opinion:

"Finally, it has been contended that there is a great unwritten common law of the States, which existed before the Constitution, and which the Constitution was powerless to modify or abolish,

under which the people have the right *whenever invited* by the General Assembly; and as some maintain without any invitation—to alter and amend their Constitution. If there be any such law—for *there is no record* of it, or of any regulation or custom in this State recognizing it. Then it is, in our opinion, rather a law—if law it can be called—of Revolution, than of Constitutional Change" (Opinion of the Supreme Court, 30th March, 1883, p. 7).

This Court in 1883 acted precisely as it acted, *in one respect only*, in 1841. It promulgated *in advance* what its action would be, in either case, under an "invitation" or without an "invitation," and under which opinion the prisons in 1842, were filled with men both good and true.

In a preceeding paragraph I have given the language of the present constitution, "The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their Constitution of government." What becomes of this fundamental right if it depends upon the "invitation" of the General Assembly. Yet the Supreme Court in 1883 makes in effect a law that there is *no record* of any such law. I return to my first question. How are the People *legally* to exercise this fundamental Constitutional right.

---

During the years now happily gone, the writer sold hundreds of sets of Chamber's Cyclopedias in 10 vols. cloth for \$15.00 a set. The first set ever in Providence the writer brought from London for his own use—but Mrs. Charlotte Goddard urged him so much to sell it to her, that he at last consented. Just now dealers have been holding a *great special sale*—1000 sets—on the installment plan of \$1.00 down, &c., for \$35.00 a set. How much better off are the buyers than were those who paid me \$15.00.



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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 24

## Something Further Concerning the Modern Definitions of the Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island.

In a former BOOK NOTES we considered the lexicographic treatment of the names of a well known place in Rhode Island—Natick. There were eight different meanings given but there is not a particle of solid reason behind either one of them. Three of them were given by W. W. Tooker, who gives a fourth, but attributes it to Eliot. I now propose to consider Mr. Tooker's definition of the name of the hill, which Williams gives in the first Indian Deed, and there written by Mr. Williams, Notaquonckanet. In a former BOOK NOTES we gave a few varieties in the spelling of this name. There were upwards of forty varieties in the published Providence Early Records. These cannot be considered Indian words. They are merely English corruptions of Indian words. Nor can it be pretended that under such a variety in spelling, the same meaning can be preserved. We use this form of speech, as a direction to a child—write, rite, right. The sounds are so similar, that no child could understand the meaning, and just so it was between the ignorant English and the uneducated Indian. There are not fewer than sixty-five different forms of writing this name.

In March, 1897, Mr. W. W. Tooker read a paper before the Historical So-

ciety on "Indian Geographic Names," with special reference to certain Rhode Island names. In this paper the gentleman attempts an analysis of the word at the head of this note, which, by the way he writes "Notaquonchanet," thus adding a new variety to the forty-nine varieties which I have therein given. For the purpose of verification the reader may find Mr. Tooker's paper in the Publications of the Hist. Soc., Vol. 5, pages 203-215. After a very learned analysis of the word, which Mr. Tooker says "suggested a number of possible derivations" of which "none were conclusively satisfactory"—"a hint was discovered in the word "shortbounds," in Roger Williams' letter to John Whipple." For this letter Mr. Tooker cites (Pub. R. I. Hist. Soc., 3, 150, 151.) Mr. Tooker then gives this quotation from the letter, "The Sachems, and I, were hurried, by the envy of some against myself, to these short bounds; by reason of the Indians at Mashapog, Notakunkanet, and Pawtucket, beyond whom the Sachems would not then go." By referring to his authority it will be seen that he has not followed his authority—Notakunkanet—is printed, Notakunhanet. But in another way he makes a very serious change. Mr. Tooker says "would not then go." His citation—Pub. Hist. Soc. 3, 151, says "could not then go." The word "hurried" was not used in the modern sense. It came from the provincial English





verb "To hurry," which meant "to lead." It meant that Williams and the Sachems were led to fix these short bounds &c., &c. But Mr. Tooker has here omitted half a dozen words of the utmost consequence to a true understanding of the clause which he quotes. Mr. Williams wrote, "Themselves (the Sachems) and I could not be trusted without present (or new) bounds hurried on to their grief, and mine" (R. I. Hist. Tract 14, 27).

The term "short bounds" had nothing to do with the bounds of the first deed as they had existed. They were entirely different. They were the objects fixed upon by Miantinomi "in his own person" (R. I. Hist. Tract, Sec. Ser. 4, p. 48). These objects, or natural things were "Sugar Loaf Hill, Buett's Brow, Absolute Swamp, Ox Ford, and Hipses Rock (Prov. Early Rec., v. 2, p. 72). These bounds were set after the Deed of 1638, and before Miantinomi was murdered in 1643. Probably in 1640. There were five of these "short bounds," to wit, Sugar Loaf, Buett's

Brow, Absolute Swamp, Ox Ford, and Hipses Rock. Neither is mentioned in the Original Deed. But Notaquonckanet is mentioned in that Deed. Hence it was not "at the short, or scant bound." Thus the hill Notaquonckanet had nothing whatever to do with the term "short bounds." The fixing of these localities did not shorten the bounds, but extended them. In the case of this hill the bound was extended nearly a mile. Mr. Tooker then finds that the word Nota-kunkan-ut, thus giving me my fifty-fifth variety in spelling the word, to mean, "at the short or scant bound." This meaning Mr. Tooker says, he reached "according to the foregoing analysis." But Mr. Tooker is defective in memory, besides being untrustworthy in his citations. On page 211 he said, "a number of possible derivations suggested themselves in the course of study, but none were conclusively satisfactory *until* a hint was discovered in the words short bounds in Roger Williams' letter. This *hint* had no connection with the analysis so

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learnedly shown. Does the learned gentleman expect us to believe, that the name Notaquonckanet, was devised by the Sachems, and meaning "at the short or scant bound," to fit the sale to Williams, in the Deed of 1638. Was this name then for the first time given to this hill because it was "a short or scant bound." Had it ever before served the Indians as a short bound; and in case it had not, why give it such a name. Notaquonckanet Hill had not the slightest connection with the term "short bounds" as used by Mr. Williams in the letter quoted, and written in 1669. Nearly thirty years after the "short bounds" were fixed. A knowledge of the history of Rhode Island will quickly show the bearing of these facts upon Mr. Tooker's definition. The definition is ridiculous. The letter written in 1669 had references to the fight of the Pawtuxet Partners in the struggle for the lands. The word "short bounds," or "shortened bounds," as Mr. Williams wrote in 1677 (Nerr. Club 6, 390) had reference, solely in comparison, to the

"Up streams without limits" appendix to the Original Deed, and to the "boundless bounds" (Hist. Tract. 14, 27) of the Confirmation Deed of 1659. When this bound, Notaquonckanet, was given to this purchaser the number of the population was just seven persons. The area was 15,360 acres of land—more than 2,000 acres to each individual man—can that be considered "a short, or scant bound." Most certainly it cannot. These modern methods of defining words by an analysis, which cannot be shown with any conclusive logic, but by finding some natural object near by—as for instance—Annawamscutt which Mr. Tooker defines "as at the shell rock," and Opponaug "a wasting place," and Quowatchaug as "the place of the tall tree," or Popanomiscut, as "at the shelter rock" are of no value.

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The Part which Religion Played in the  
Banishment of Williams.

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It is certainly comical how history has been written here in Rhode Island; and

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even now is written. On the 18th of October, 1903, the *Journal* published a historical article, signed "C," in which this writer in mentioning the coming of Roger Williams to these Rhode Island lands, as we now know them, uses this language, "It was not on the subject of religion that differences of opinion arose between Williams and the settlers in Massachusetts." On the 31st March, 1676, the Council of Massachusetts enacted this Act, "Whereas Mr. Roger Williams stands at present under a sentence of *Restraint* from coming into this Colony, yet considering how readily and freely at all times he hath served the English interest in this time of wars with the Indians and manifested his particular respects to the authority of this Colony in several services desired of him and further understanding, how, by the last assaults of the Indians upon Providence his home was burned and himself in his old age reduced to an uncomfortable, and disabled state—out of compassion to him in this condition, the Council does order, and de-

clare, that if the sayd Williams shall see cause and desire it, he shall have liberty to repaire into any of our towns for his sincerity and comfortable abode during Public Troubles, *he behaving himself peaceably and inoffensively and not discriminating and venting any of his different opinions in matters of Religion to the dissatisfaction of any.*" This law can be found in the Introduction to the Plym. Col. Records, v. 10. It does not appear in the Index to the volume. It can also be found in BOOK NOTES, Vol. 11, page 217, with all the details, and necessary explanations. It is absolute destruction to the statement of "C." It proves positively that Religion was the cause of the Banishment, in 1635-6, and forty years afterwards in 1676 was the cause of the "*Restraint*" upon his coming back, even after the great services which the Council admits that Williams had done for Massachusetts; such a statement as "C" makes is a vital error in the history of Rhode Island. Why does the *Journal* print such things.

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It would be difficult to find a statement of a legal case, in process of judicial investigation more unfairly, or more falsely set forth by the newspapers than was the case of William J. Bryan, and the probate of the Bennett will. The equivoque of Bryan, before the court when compared to that of the counsel for Mrs. Bennett, was as a marble monument to a monkey. Bryan won on every moral point. The part which the sealed letter written by Mr. Bennett will play is yet to be decided by the Appellate Court. Every bad motive had been attributed to Mr. Bryan, especially by the *New York Times*, especially undue influence. But the court decided in these words, "The will was properly executed; the testator had sufficient testamentary capacity; and there was no undue influence by Mr. Bryan over Mr. Bennett." Now look at this nastiness by the editor of the *New York Times*, "The Court makes it clear to the public that no undue influence, *in the technical sense* could have been brought to bear. The

undue influence was of the hypnotic variety." The word hypnotic means a power of inducing sleep. There is no law against this hypnotic power. *Undue* influence in a legal sense means something which is not legal. Hence it is a contradiction of terms to talk of an undue influence of the "hypnotic variety." There is no such thing existing. When the Judge in his decision said *no undue influence*, did he intend to exclude the "hypnotic variety." Such editorial work is beneath contempt; but it comes from a paper which asserts that a mosquito can give a man the yellow fever; and that silver, as primary money is dead on this globe.

The Boston *Herald*, of the 15th inst., announces "that \$32 500,000 has been given to educational institutions in this country, this year." The same paper, on the same day announces the clipping of one tenth from the wages of 75,000 working men in New England in this November. Such work can result only in another civil war.

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

The Erie Canal. An early book. The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean with perspicuous maps and profiles. 8 vo. Bd. Newburgh, August, 1817. \$5.00.

It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled

map and profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River.

Early Providence Directories. The old publications of Hugh H. Brown, 1841-2, 1844, 1852, 1853, 1847, 1854, 1859, 1857. These curious books contain much historical work. 75 cents each.

Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each ½ bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were preliminary to Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10 00.

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young people. It was written by Homer Walsh, and is published by the Dana Estes & Company, of Boston. The price in cloth is \$1.00.

Doubtless it is the great prosperity of the people, that causes an enormous portion of the Providence people to buy their coal by the basket. We bought a basket last Friday. We paid 30 cents for it; it weighed exactly 66 pounds; we were thus paying exactly \$10.00 per ton for the coal which vast numbers of the poor, here now pay. Why do men submit to such work, with an article of prime necessity. The people of the United States, must, and will, take possession of all coal mines; work them in the public interest, instead of allowing a dozen men, more or less, use their money wherewith to rob the entire community. The private property of the poor must and will be protected.

Concerning the slaughter by a lunatic, of Andrew H. Green, in New York, the *Sun* said: "Had he possessed more of

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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1,  
Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.



the arts of conciliation, and had he been less uncompromising, more tolerant and less ungracious to those who looked first at their private interests and only second at the interests of the public—that is, if he had been of the temperament and the morals of the adroit politician, he would have been a foremost figure in national politics, for he was of the mould of a statesman of the highest order.”

If that is not a terrible indictment of the American people what is it?

The honest editor of the Providence *Journal* describes *Monaco*, as being a “Republic;” ten lines on, in its learned article, it again describes the “State” as being a “Principality,” thus, “the principal *industry* of the “principality” as everybody knows, is the systematic absorption of private revenue.” If that is not politically clear, it is at any rate a fine characterization of the nastiest gambling place in Europe. Hitherto we had not supposed that gambling was an “industry.” But according to this learned editor the Republic, Monaco, is an ideal communistic, socialistic, *State, Principality, and Republic.*

This clipping from the *Westerly Sun* we commend to this faithful editor: “The world agrees that an anonymous charge against a fellow being is the charge of a coward, and such charges generally carry only the weight of a coward’s words to those whose opinions are worth anything. It is simply because those who attempt to hide behind anonymous charges are those who stab one in his back. The element of untruth is, nine times out of ten, in what they say. Such failures to hold to the truth are disastrous to all affected.

Cultivate the truth; and having cultivated it, hold it fast.”

The editor of the Boston *Herald* says: “Mr. Chamberlain’s latest contention that the protective system does not

make for political corruption in this country is clearly based on inadequate information.” BOOK NOTES has suggested such an idea.

Here is an illustration of the truth of the Providence *Journal*’s stock “prosperity” notes. From the 19th November issue: “FINANCIAL—STRONG OPENING—A GENERAL SURPRISE—NO SIGN OF WEAKENING—RAILROAD STOCKS MADE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS—STEEL STOCKS WERE FIRM AND HIGHER—UPWARD BOUND IN PRICES.” Now compare the quotations of the 19th with those of the preceding day:

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The “Upward Bound” went out of sight.

Not long since a very scientific account of the death of a citizen of Providence was published by the Providence *Journal* from *Bibulari Calculi*. No general alarm has yet followed from this terrible announcement. But just ask a *Motheddyite* to tell you what that disease is, in its nature, and whether it is likely to become epidemic. It will not avail to ask a Regular Doctor, for he could tell you nothing.

We have long doubted the truthfulness of the continuous howling of certain newspapers about the “prosperity” of the American people. Now it is quite clear to us; the wages of twenty thousand working men in Rhode Island have been reduced ten per cent; and steel stock which sold within a year for \$55.00 now sells for \$10.25 per share. Such things are described by these honest men as evidences of prosperity.





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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 25

## Something New Concerning the Origin of the Name Rhode Island.

The English Historical Review, for October, 1903, contains a clever review of Mr. Irving B. Richman's Rhode Island, its making and meaning. It was written by Louis Dyer. This Mr. Dyer was the first to cause to be printed (in the *Nation*, in May, 1902) William Dyer's letter to the Massachusetts General Court in defence of his wife Mary. The extraordinary thing about Mr. Dyer's review is that it is written from the puritanic standpoint, against Rhode Island. He speaks of the Rhode Island people as "surrounded by the atmosphere in which they lived, and *relieved* against the puritan background of Massachusetts." This seems extraordinary coming from a descendant of Mary Dyer. Moreover the day has passed when such things can be written as history. Mr. Dyer criticises Mr. Richman for some of his remarks concerning Mary Dyer, as indeed I would myself have done. But in doing this Mr. Dyer writes, "The most important document for appraising the character of William Dyer is certainly the letter of 1659. It was discussed by Mr. Worthington Ford, *after the present work* was practically complete, and is only mentioned in a foot note." The fact that Mr. Richman mentioned this letter in a foot note is conclusive proof that its discussion and publication was before Mr. Richman's

History was published. In fact the letter was printed in the *Nation* six months before the publication of Mr. Richman's History.

We now come to Mr. Dyer's suggestion of the origin of the name Rhode Island. The suggestion came in a review of Mr. Richman's History, hence it is necessary to give first practically what Mr. Richman said: "Just what led the people of Rhode Island to adopt the name Rhode Island or Isle of Rhodes is an interesting question. Two opinions have found advocates. One that they had in mind a paragraph from Hakluyt's voyages printed in London in 1582, and reprinted in 1600, describing Verrazano's sojourn in Narragansett Bay in 1524, in which these words occur: "We weied ancker, and sayled towards the east for so the coast tended, and so always for 50 leagues being in the sight thereof we discovered an llande in form of a triangle distant from the maine lands three leagues about the bigness of the lland of the Rhodes." The other opinion is, that what the Aquidneck legislators of 1644 were influenced by was the fact that Adrain Block, who visited Narragansett Bay in 1614 noted in his ship's log, or in the Journal of his voyage, which afterwards fell into the hands of DeLaet that "in this bay there is to be found a little *red island* (Roode Eylandt). Mr. Richman continues, "The second of these two opinions, is that which has commended itself to the big-



torians Bancroft and Arnold, but Mr. Sidney S. Rider may I think be fairly judged to have settled the question in favor of the first, by showing not only that the earliest Dutch map bearing the name Roode Eylandt was not issued till 15 years after the people of Aquidneck had adopted the name Rhode Island; but that Roger Williams writing in 1666, remarks, "Rhode Island, like the isle of Rhodes in the Greek language is an island of Roses" (Book Notes, v. 7, 28).

Thereupon Mr. Dyer thus discusses the views above, given by Mr. Richman.

"Mr. Richman need hardly have given even such doubtful adhesion as he does to either of the current accounts of the origin of the name Rhode Island. He rightly observes in his notes in vol. 1, p. 242 that Mr. Sidney S. Rider has quite disposed of the notion that the name came from Roode Eylandt (Red Island) on a Dutch chart issued fifteen years after the name Rhode Island became current. Nor can we really imagine the Colonists to have looked up their name in a paragraph from Hakluyt's voyages

printed in London in 1582, and reprinted in 1600, where Verrazano speaks of Aquidneck island as about the bigness of the Island of Rhodes. It seems hard to take this account of the matter seriously; nor is it made easier of acceptance by Roger Williams saying in 1666, "Rhode Island, like the Island of Rhodes is an Island of Roses." Rhode Island more probably was named, like Massachusetts and Connecticut, by the Indians. Its Indian name however, was not that of tribe, but allowed of translation. Aquidneck, *the island in the bay*, was Englished into Road, or Roads, island. The prevalence in early texts of the spelling *Road* goes to confirm this account of the matter. Mr. Richman quotes a document, dated in 1661, which has some bearing on the question—"Rhode Island is" we there read, "a road, refuge, asylum to evil livers."

Uncertain as we are about the meaning of most Indian words, there is exceptionally solid ground for insisting that Aquidneck means, "*the island in the Bay*," because it is used by Eliot,

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translating Acts 27, v. 6, from the island Claudia, or Claudia, an islet off the southwest coast of Crete, under the lee, *in the roads*, of which St. Paul's ship took momentary refuge. Moreover, Trumbull, quoted in Mr. Richman's foot note on Ch. II, says that Aquidnesick means "*the little island in the mouth of the Bay.*" If we subtract the syllable "*si*" as presumably diminutive the meaning of Aquidneck remains."

Verrazano made no reference to the island Aquidneck; nor did Hakluyt. They both referred to an "island distant from the maine lande three leagues," or again, "as distant from the maine land ten leagues." The island Aquidneck is wholly *within* the Bay. Mr. Dyer is in error.

Neither Massachusetts nor Connecticut were named by the Indians. Both were named by Englishmen, using changed forms of Indian names of objects. Neither name was the name of a tribe of Indians. Again Mr. Dyer is wholly in error.

Mr. Dyer gives this delightful knowledge: "It's (the island Aquidneck's) Indian name allowed of translation—"the island in the Bay," and was Englished into Road, or Roads island; what does the gentleman mean. He says that Aquidneck translated into English means "the island in the Bay," how then can it be "Englished into Road or Roads island." Such work is ridiculous nonsense.

Mr. Dyer's definition of Aquidneck is sheer nonsense. These Indians had no knowledge of the name "Bay," as applied to a body of water, hence the word could not mean "the island in the Bay."

There were many other islands in the sheet of water now called Narragansett Bay. If the word meant what Mr. Dyer says—then every island in the Bay was an Aquidneck. Mr. Dyer misrepresents Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Trumbull says Aqueday means "*the island,*" and that Aquidneck means "*on the island*" (Potter Narragansett, 2nd Ed. 410). But Mr. Trumbull gives another and very different meaning, thus, Aquednuck

"*Place at the end of the Hill*" (Trumbull's Indian names, p. 4). Which definition is to be believed?

The words of Roger Williams were, "Rhode Island in the *Greek language*, is an island of roses, and so the King's majesty was pleased to resent it" (R. I. Book, p. 14). These words have a profound meaning. Mr. Dyer misquotes them and then ridicules Mr. Williams.

Mr. Dyer must explain how, if Rhode Island, in the Greek language meant "an island of roses," at the same time in the Indian language it meant "the island in the Bay."

Rhode Island, as a name was not current in 1644. It was then legally given. But did not become current until 1664. Mr. Dyer is again in error.

Mr. Dyer makes an error in citation in quoting John Eliot. It should be Acts 27, 16; again he makes an error, in saying Eliot then used the word Aquidneck. The word used by Eliot was *Ahquednet*, and because Eliot referred to an island Claudia, when he used this word hence it must mean an island. Such is Mr. Dyer's view.

Mr. Dyer's reference to a document dated in 1661, is downright nastiness. He says, "we there read—'Rhode Island is a road, refuge, asylum to evil livers.'" Mr. Dyer fails to tell his readers that this was a quotation from a letter written by the Atherton partners, then most active in stealing the entire lands of the Narragansetts—of what value is the moral characterizations of a thief. And this nasty fling comes from a member of the Dyer family here in Rhode Island.

The writer of BOOK NOTES maintains that the opinions which he gave in 1890, that the name Rhode Island came from the knowledge which the leading men here 1644, had of Hakluyt's expression concerning the Island of Rhodes; and this, notwithstanding Mr. Dyer's view that "it seems hard to take this account of the matter seriously." For the historic statement see Book Notes, v. 7, p.p. 29-33.





The *Journal*, on Friday, gave us a picture of William H. Corey, and enclosed it in fulsome eulogy—for Mr. Corey has gone to his final accounting. The absence of any mention of Mr. Corey's business work in the Exchange Bank, while giving mention of his other business work awakens suspicion that the omission was intended—and that, too, for a purpose. The Providence Directory, for 1865, says, "Henry G. Gladding, Cashier, Exchange Bank," and "William H. Corey, Clerk, Exchange Bank." The Providence Directory, for 1866, says, "Henry G. Gladding, *Book-keeper*, Exchange Bank," and "William H. Corey, Cashier, Exchange Bank." The *Journal* did not tell us how this happened; but the writer of the eulogy knew how it happened and the part which Corey played in the affair: nor does this veracious newspaper inform us for what reason Mr. Corey so abruptly left the Bank a few years later. Mr. Corey went unwhipped of Justice, while his victim, Henry G. Gladding, than whom there was never a man more honest, lived his few remaining years in silent sorrow.

A few more such eulogies as the *Journal* printed of Mr. Corey, and of Asa Messer Gammell, and every decent man will live in fear, and die in terror of its commendations.

It is an astounding fact that the Rev. Asbury E. Krom refused to read Gov. Garvin's Thanksgiving Proclamation in the Beneficent Congregational Church 'because the proclamation did not contain the "*customary*" recommendation for the people to meet at their several places of worship on Thanksgiving day." Governor Garvin said: "The people of Rhode Island, in unison with the inhabitants of other States, have reason to rejoice in a year of abundance, progress and peace."

"They have also reason to be grateful for the inheritance of religious liberty; widespread education; free political institutions; and the sacred right of self government."

"Because of these blessings, and many others, let us gather in families, partake of generous fare, refresh our love of kindred, and mankind, contribute ac-

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cording to our ability to the needs of the unfortunate, and give thanks to God."

It is astounding, that sentiments like these were not permitted to be read even to the few people who attended the "Beneficent" Congregational Church, in Providence, on Thanksgiving, for the reasons given by the Pastor of that Church."

It is actions like these which has been a main factor in the emptiness of the church, not alone on Thanksgiving days, but on Sundays as well.

The earliest Thanksgiving was that of Massachusetts in 1531. There was no suggestion of attending a church. Gov. Hamilton Fish, 1850; Washington Hunt, 1851; John A. King, 1858; all of New York, set the pace for Governor Garvin; so too did Gov. Lot M. Merrill of Maine, and hosts of other men. The last place on earth, for such an act, as was that of the Clergyman—was Rhode Island.

The United States Government has just issued the Bulletin of the Labor Bureau for November, 1903. From it,

(pages 1139-1141) the following extracts are taken:

"This table shows that the cost of food considered as a whole, reached its highest point in 1902, the average for that year being 10.9 per cent. above the average for the ten year period, 1890-1899—compared with 1896 the year of lowest prices, the cost in 1902 showed an increase of 16.1 per cent."

"It is a safe and conservative conclusion therefor that the increase in the cost of living *as a whole* in 1902, was not over 16.1 per cent. above that of 1896."

The Providence *Journal* states that the cut in wages in certain of the Rhode Island mills is 18 per cent., and specifies the mills of the Lonsdale Company. If that is true a laborer who received \$1.00 for a day's work, and who could just exist upon it is now "*fixed*" in this grip. His daily wage is 82 cents; while his cost of living is 1.16½%. Things must looke like prosperity to such a man. On the 20th October last, the Editor of the *Journal* said: "The cost of living is a

Pierpont's (John) Young Reader. 1842 (Boston). One of the scarcest of American School Books. \$2.00.

Remarks on Duelling, by Walter Colton (a Forgotten Essay), N. Y. 1828. \$1.00.

The Erie Canal. An early book. The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean with perspicuous maps and profiles. 8 vo. Bd. Newburgh, August, 1817. \$5.00.

It has a map 10 x 43 inches, entitled

map and profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River.

Early Providence Directories. The old publications of Hugh H. Brown, 1841-2, 1844, 1852, 1853, 1847, 1854, 1859, 1857. These curious books contain much historical work. 75 cents each.

Scarce Peter Parley Books. Parley's Magazines for children and youth. v. 2, pt. 2 and second year, v. 2 pt. 2. each ½ bound. June 21, 1834; February 28, 1835. These were preliminary to Merry's Museum, of which publication I offer, v. 1 and 2, 1842; v. 3 and 4, 1843; v. 7 and 8, 1844 and v. 23 and 24, 1852. In all six vols. bound, \$10.00.

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*little* less than it was a month ago ; and *considerably less* than it was a year ago."

On the day before Thanksgiving the same Editor said : "The value of Commissioner Wright's calculation of changes in the cost of living, as set forth in the November Bulletin, is much effected by the doubts and denials that are heard in all parts of the country." "The average American (not a laborer) shows plainly in his looks, in his clothing, and in his bearing that he is not starved, nor humiliated, nor desperately worried.

"His living expenses have not been found to grievous to bear which must mean that *wages have increased* at least as much as the prices for food, clothing, and shelter (house rent).

Such is the *Journal's* work here in Providence in a single month, it is neither more nor less than brazen audacity.

Those Letter Carriers in this city who contributed money to be used in San Francisco to defeat the return of Mr. Loud to the House of Representatives,

must look with complacency upon their actions, as they read Mr. Bristow's report.

A capital anonymous character sketch of "Uncle Joe Cannon, the new Speaker of the national House of Representatives, appears in the December *Review of Reviews*. Whoever he is, the writer has at least the advantage of intimate acquaintance with the career of this interesting and typical American.

Messrs. Dana Estes & Company, of Boston, have recently issued a very excellent book for young readers. It is written by Harriet A. Cheever.

It is a 'Rabbit's Adventures,' told to a little boy by Mother Bunny, the heroine of the story. Mrs. Cheever has the unusual art of writing animal talk, so that it holds the interest of the young reader. It would be hard to find a more tender, sympathetic and wholesome story for children. The account of Mother Bunny's escape from the warren where she was born, and of the subsequent freeing

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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1,  
Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.





of Mister Rabbit and Bunny White from captivity, is related with much spirit, and the whole tale is crowded with exciting incidents which show the danger accompanying the lives of wild things in the woods. Lessons of justice and kindness in the treatment of animals are taught on every page. This is a most fascinating little book, and will add to the author's already wide reputation.

The second of the papers in the *Century* entitled "Thackeray's Friendship with an American Family" appears in the December issue. It consists of unpublished letters, many of them filled with original drawings, which give great piquancy. The present contribution is if possible more interesting than the preceding one; both are realistic and throws a new and charming light upon a literary man hitherto but little understood. These publications must result in a much clearer appreciation of the work of Thackeray.

In this same *Century* is an engraving of Murillo's "Adoration of the Shepherds." Nothing in the work of engraving has occurred in our time at all comparable to those works by Timothy Cole. It takes me directly back to my ancient love for works of Bewick, and Raphael Morghen, and Sir Robert Strange.

The November *Craftsman* has an excellent paper on the Art Work of Frederick Law Olmstead, as illustrated in Landscape Gardening, with beautiful pictures of his work. It also has a most curious, but also suggestive paper on the "Manufacturing" industries of the American Indians. The *Craftsman* is crammed with original thought.

If the Christmas *Bookseller* is a fair exhibition of the coming Christmas books, the season will be unusually fine. The *Bookseller* itself is a work of art.

## BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

History of the Book of Common Prayer, with a rationale of its offices by Francis Procter, Vicar of Whitten, Norfolk, England. Seventh edition. An introductory chapter, on the History of the American Liturgy, written by William Stevens Perry. This chapter covers nearly thirty-six pages. New York, \$2.00.

The Most Rational Means, of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life, calculated for the use of families in order to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine, by A. F. M. Willick, 2 v. Boston, 1800. \$2.00.

The Use of Life, the most important thing in life to learn, is how to live, by Sir John Lubbock. N. Y. 1894. \$1.00.

The Art of Prolonging Life, by Christopher William Hufeland. First translated in 1797. Wilson's, Boston edition 1854. \$1.00.

Its Influence in Sustaining Life. The uses and abuses of air in sustaining life, or producing disease, by John H. Griscom. New York, 1850. \$1.00.

Guild's History of Brown University. 4to 1/2 Morocco. \$7.50.





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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

Vol. 20  
No. 26

## Roger Williams on the Origin of the Name Rhode Island.

"Knowledge (the *Craftsman* says) involves not only power but responsibility; to know the truth, and not to brand the false is to lie. So those who know have to speak—they have to be critical, not alone because the spirit moved, but by their obligation to the community. But the critic's role is a thankless one, and he does scant service to the public, or to himself, who by his criticism merely destroys, without creating; who blocks one way, but points out no other."

In the year 1890 the writer examined the foundations of the idea that the name of this State, *Rhode Island*, came from the Dutch *Roode Eylandt*, meaning red island, and came to the conclusion that the supposition could not be maintained. The writer further suggested that the name might have come from the Greek. From the island of Rhodes, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. This was sustained by citations from Hakluyt's voyage in 1582 and 1600; and by letters of Roger Williams. This view has been recently discussed by Mr. Louis Dyer (see note in the last issue of *Book Notes*) who reaches this conclusion concerning it: "It seems hard to take this account of the matter seriously; nor is it made easier of acceptance by Roger Williams saying in 1666, 'Rhode Island, like the island of Rhodes, is an island of Roses.' Roger Williams said no such

thing. His words were, "*Rhode Island in the Greek language*, is an island of roses, and so the King's majesty was pleased to resent it." Now I come to another letter written by Roger Williams in 1637, nearly thirty years before the reference above of 1666, and full seven years before the name Rhode Island was given legally to the island Aquedneck.

This letter was addressed, but without a date:

"For his much honored Mr. Governor and Mr. Winthrop, Deputy Governor of Massachusetts." The subject matter of the letter is advice concerning the direction of the war against the Pequot Indians, then just being entered upon by that Colony. The date of the letter can be fixed by the subject matter, in connection with certain well established facts in history. The Pequot fort was assaulted and captured by Massachusetts and Connecticut troops, May 26, 1637. Hence the letter must have been written before that date. Winthrop was Deputy Governor in 1636-7. Sir Henry Vane was "Mr. Governor." Mr. Winthrop was elected Governor May 17, 1637, a fact of which Mr. Williams was ignorant at the time the letter was written. These facts fix the period of the letter as early as May, or possibly April, 1637. In the letter occurs this paragraph: "They (the Narragansett Indians) also correct it easy for the English, that the provisions and munitions first arrive at Aquedneck, called by us Rhode Island at the Narra-



gansett's mouth." (*Narra. Club Pubs.* v. 6, p. 18.) The suggestion made by Mr. Williams that the "provisions and munitions first arrive at Aquedneck" was adopted, for the Massachusetts contingent reached that island May 23d, took a guide May 24, sailed May 25th, assaulted the fort at Groton May 26, all in 1637, of course. Here is proof, positively conclusive, that in the year following the settlement, the English settlers had named the island, not *Red Island*, nor *Rode Eylandt*, but *Rhode Island*, which Roger Williams informs us meant in the Greek language, the *Island of Roses*, and hence was adopted from the island in the Mediterranean. But this was not an isolated case of naming the islands in the Narragansett after islands in the Mediterranean. Mr. Williams informs us that it was the original intention to give the name *Patmos* to the island now known as *Prudence*, and it would have been so named, "if some had not hindered." Having begun with the cardinal virtues as names for these islands, *Patience* and *Hope* soon followed, they

being purchased from the Indians by Mr. Williams not long after the purchase of *Prudence*. The suggestion of *Patmos* is strong collateral evidence in favor of the Greek origin of Rhode Island, and it is quite evident that the Dutch derivation, and all other fanciful derivations, will have to be abandoned. For this reference to *Patmos* by Mr. Williams see (*Knowles's Life of Williams*, p. 151.)

Notwithstanding Mr. Dyer's refusal to take seriously this suggestion of mine I maintain that when Williams wrote in 1637, that Aquedneck was "*called by us Rhode Island*" he did not mean that the Indians so named it, or gave it a name which could be "Englished into Road or Roads Island. The Indian name Aquedneck did not mean what Mr. Dyer says that it meant, "the island in the Bay," and this letter by Mr. Williams is absolute destruction to all that Mr. Dyer wrote concerning the origin of the name.

There is a tendency toward nature and animal studies in the most recent issues of educational publishers. This thought

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was at once suggested by "*The Little Owls at Redgate*," which Dana Estes & Company sent to me. The book is what we used to call an oblong quarto, beautifully printed, and is, for Christmas an admirable present for young children. The story is told, as the publisher says, "by means of rebus illustrations." Rebus illustrations means a "mode of expressing words, or phrases by pictures of objects." This is what is now popularly called "object teaching," and is great in "fixing" an idea. This book was written by a lady named Pratt; and illustrated by a lady named Foster, with most beautifully drawn pictures interspersed in the body of the text. It is difficult to conceive of a more excellent book for young children.

From these same publishers there comes another pretty story for the young, and quite as interesting to the "old" as well. The following synopsis of the story is only the simple truth. This story is named: "*Daddy Joe's Fiddle*," and this is the outline:

Little Chee loved Daddy Joe's fiddle best of anything in the world. Her real name was Opechee, which means "song bird," and she was a little half Indian child, but her harsh spinster aunt was all Yankee, and found it hard to forgive her brother, Joe, for having married the beautiful Indian girl who was Chee's mother. So Chee had to practice secretly on the fiddle of her dear dead father, in the seclusion of the old loft. The story tells how the happy and highly gifted little girl prepared, with the help of Cousin Gertrude, the parson, and another conspirator, to play in a concert where Aunt Almema was to be among the audience. The child's wonderful handling of the violin won every heart—even that of her stern guardian—and a brilliant future for the little girl was at once assured. This is as charming and sympathetic a study of childhood as has appeared for a long time. It is published by Dana Estes & Company, of Boston, and the price is 40 cents.

Another story of "animal life and nature" is "*Mother Bunny*," by Harriet A. Cheever, who wrote the clever little book "*Lord Dolphin*," which Book NOTES once highly commended.

"*Mother Bunny*," was a family of rabbits, and tells of their adventures with woodchucks and other wild, but familiar animals, and of the "baby chambers burrowed" in the ground. It is beautifully illustrated, and is published by Dana Estes & Company, of Boston. There is not a bad word, or a feeble thought in it.

The "*Girl Rough Riders*" is a most interesting and wholesome story, relating the adventures of a party of school-girls, who make a scouting and exploring trip, under military escort, through the Grand Canon of the Colorado, and along the Old Mormon trail, through Arizona and Utah, a thousand miles in the saddle. The story contains plenty of healthy excitement, and is of absorbing interest from first page to last. Much information is conveyed in a breezy, original way about riding, hunting and camping, and there are some remarkable descriptions of natural scenery. The author is the son of the distinguished novelist, Rev. J. H. Ingraham, author of the "*Prince of the House of David*," and is a widely known soldier, story writer, scout and poet of the plains. He has himself made the trip described in this story, in company with General Miles and Baldwin and Colonel W. F. Cody. Appreciative letters from these gentlemen are included in the introduction to the book. It is published in Boston by Dana Estes & Company. The price is \$1.00, well bound in cloth.

Among the recent Christmas Books is "*True Blue*," a story of Luck and Pluck, by Edward S. Ellis. Like all of Mr. Ellis's books it conveys a sound moral lesson. The hero of the story, Willis Hardy, achieves success through diligent work and faithfulness to duty, while



George Farley, another boy of the same age, places his confidence in luck. The different careers of these two young fellows strikingly illustrate the contrast between their respective theories of life. The story introduces a robbery and some clever detective work, but is free from sensationalism. It is a capital book for boys.

"The late William R. Plunkett of Pittsfield belonged to one of the oldest and most respected families of western Massachusetts, and he was one of its finest and sturdiest representatives. The death of such men as he leaves a wide gap in the communities in which they have lived and acted so honorable and useful a part."

The father of this Plunkett was a Scotchman, who came to this country about 1833. He was a huge, raw-boned, wild, rude, and rough with a voice of a northeaster. He worked for my grandfather, Gershom Turner, in a small cotton mill, at Brainard's Bridge, Nassau, N. Y. Subsequently he went to South Adams, in a small cotton mill, run by my father. From there he went

to Pittsfield, where he married and developed. So much for the antiquity of his family in Massachusetts. As a child I played with him, and while I was a boy in Charles Burnett's book store, he came to see me and bought some books from me. The clipping is from the Boston *Herald*.

One of the most encouraging things in Rhode Island politics which has recently happened is the way in which Hon. Mr. Capron (Republican) received the Hon. Mr. Granger's (Democrat) speech in the U. S. House of Representatives. Mr. Granger showed that the Democratic vote in Rhode Island had grown from 15,000 to 31,000 in four years. Both cast in the years preceding the presidential election. This Mr. Capron did not deny, but was happy under it—the gain by the Republicans had been 10 per cent., that of the Democrats 100 per cent. The political condition today is worse than it was under the Charter, in 1842. And yet the People cannot change the system unless the Block Island delegation gives its consent.

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Dowie came to New York City from Zion City, on Lake Michigan, which he had founded, and which he had developed. The New York newspapers at once heaped columns of ridicule upon his visit, and charged that it arose from a cramped financial condition; and that his wife had departed from New York, for Scotland, whence they came, with a large trunk, which was very heavy, presumably loaded with gold. All these lies told against Dowie's financial credit with so much force that some small creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against him. His financial condition was laid before the courts with so much clearness, and force, that the Judge placed one of the bankrupt petitioners having a claim of about (\$6,000) six thousand dollars, under a bond of \$200,000. The petition was of course withdrawn. Dowie, for Zion City, showing assets of eighteen millions, with a liability, very little of which was due, of four millions. Such was the outrageous work of these New York newspapers. And just so little are they to be believed. So

it is with the Eastern complications, and so it is with the incoming gold from England to New York.

Jonathan Edwards, a leading clergyman here in New England, between the years 1627-1753, taught his supporters at Northampton, Mass., that one of the chief delights of the ransomed, in Heaven, would be looking over the ramparts into Hell and viewing the writhings of their brethren in this Pit. This paragraph can be found in Edwards's works almost verbatim. This was the logical result of the teaching of the Christian religion as Edwards saw it. If he saw clearly and correctly why send missionaries among the ignorant brethren, at great cost, to destroy one of the chief delights of the ransomed, of the Edwards type. Happily such nonsense is no longer believed in New England.

It is certainly comical to read the following paragraph from the Boston *Sunday Herald*:

## PROVIDENCE BANKING CO.,

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Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Government Bonds,

Local Securities and High Grade Investments,

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Private Telegraph Wires to New York and Boston.





"About this time the mails are clogged with circulars, pamphlets, catalogues, cards and all sorts of advertising flyers. We wonder how many of them are read by those who receive them. About nine-tenths of them are dumped into the waste basket unread and unopened, we reckon. They fail to catch the eye."

The *Herald* containing it, had 56 pages, and as the *Herald* says of circulars "about nine-tenths are dumped into" the junk carts.

It seems strange to the writer, who as a bookseller, sold many copies of the works of Rabelais, and of Boccaccio, published by Henry G. Bohn, to the most educated, and as he then believed the very best people here in Providence, to see these books declared immoral by the Massachusetts Courts. I never once thought, or believed that I dealt in unclean literature. Nor do I now believe so. If those books, and here I mean Bohn's editions, for I know nothing of any others, are immoral, just so are three-quarters of the modern novels. So too, is the Bible.

Mr. Rider offers for sale Wilson's American Ornithology with notes by Jardine, to which is added a Synopsis of American Birds, by T. M. Brewer, including those described by Bonaparte, Audubon, Nuttall, and Richardson—8 mo., cloth, Boston, 1840, Hundreds of plates. It was Jefferson Davis's copy and has his autograph, while at Briersfield, 1845. Price, \$10.00.

In 1853 there was published in London a book entitled "State Churches and the Kingdom of Christ," by John Allen. It was to set forth the "evils of compulsory ecclesiastical systems existing in Britain," and to exhibit liberalization of religion, that this book was written. It is an octavo of nearly 600 pages. It describes Maryland as being "the earliest instance in the new world, and most probably in the whole world of the adoption by a Christian government of the great prin-

President Grant held that the best way to get rid of bad laws was to enforce them. This is just what will happen in both Massachusetts and New York with these compulsory vaccination laws and the decision under them. No Legislature has a right to make a law, giving permission to any man to ram a morbid poison into my flesh under any pretext, and no Court can safely uphold such a law.

The *Craftsman* for December, is a publication of ideal beauty, and downright excellence. The leading article is upon "Sacred Ciphers." It is illustrated by 28 engravings. The learning displayed concerning I. H. S. deserves to be largely read. One great purpose of the article is to correct the wrong use of ciphers in ecclesiastical art. The article "Sermons in Sun Dried Bricks" describes and pictures the early Catholic Missions in Mexico and California. "How to build a Bungalow," is another most useful paper to those who desire a summer home beside some lonely lake. Provi-

ciple of complete liberty of conscience." Then contradicts itself only seven lines later by saying, "The Friends also were subjected to sufferings from their religious principles" (p. 360). Rhode Island is also given much note, and Roger Williams described as being more enlightened than most of his contemporaries. This article has this quotation concerning the situation here in Rhode Island in 1654, "We have not felt in this colony, the iron yoke of wolfish Bishops. nor the new chains of the presbyterian tyrants; nor have we been consumed by the o'er zealous fire of the (so called) godly Christian Magistrate. We have not known what an excise means, and we have almost forgotten what titles are." Reference is made, but without specific page to Bowden's History of Friends in America. This book I will sell for \$2.50.





dence people figure largely in this December number. A modern King Arthur chest, designed by Sidney R. Burleigh, and carved by Miss Mauran is pictured; besides other pieces of furniture owned by Ex-Governor Elisha Dyer, among them, a chest, "once the property of Roger Williams." It seems strange that this ownership required upwards of two centuries to be developed. There have been within my day, a Portrait, a Compass, a Watch, and this Chest discovered, and all the property of Roger Williams.

"The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate," are the words of the Constitution. The Court has no right to ask how "inviolable" the right was under the Charter. The plain English is the Right of Trial by Jury was to remain and the Decision of the Jury remained with it—if it was to remain "inviolable" can the Court set it aside, and destroy

it. How many Trials by Jury must Thomas Gunn have before he finds one to suit the Judges of the Appellate Court. The Constitution does not require the assent of these Judges to make *inviolable* the decision of a Jury.

The Treaty of Reciprocity with Cuba is the entering wedge of destruction to the infamous system of "protection" tariffs. They were infinitely worse than were the piracies of Captain Kidd.

Chamberlain's sledge hammer retaliations by England will finish them.

How long will the People of this country stand the abominable thieves who now infest every public office.

Today an honest man seems to stand no chance. But stick to it—honesty is the best policy.

## BOOKS FOR SALE BY SIDNEY S. RIDER, 73 Almy Street.

Fenner, Earl, History of Battery H., First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, in the Rebellion. Illustrated. \$2.00.

Mowry, William A., The Genealogy and Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island. \$2.50.

Bartlett, John R., Genealogy of that branch of the Russell family, which comprises the descendants of John Russell, of Woburn, Mass., 1640-1878. Illustrated. Only 130 copies were printed. \$10.00.

History of the Book of Common Prayer, with a rationale of its offices by Francis Procter, Vicar of Whitten, Norfolk, England. Seventh edition. An introductory chapter, on the History of the American Liturgy, written by William Stevens Perry. This chapter covers nearly thirty-six pages. New York, \$2.00.

The Most Rational Means, of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life, calculated for the use of families in order to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine, by A. F. M. Willick, 2 v. Boston, 1800. \$2.00.

The Use of Life, the most important thing in life to learn, is how to live, by Sir John Lubbock. N. Y. 1894. \$1.00.

The Art of Prolonging Life, by Christopher William Hufeland. First translated in 1797. Wilson's, Boston edition 1854. \$1.00.

Its Influence in Sustaining Life. The uses and abuses of air in sustaining life, or producing disease, by John H. Griscom. New York, 1850. \$1.00.

Guild's History of Brown University. 4to ½ Morocco. \$7.50.



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# UNION TRUST COMPANY,

## Westminster and Dorrance Sts.

The Martyrs, or the Triumph of the Christian Religion by F. A. De Chateaubriand, translated from the French by W. T. Walter, of the Edwards College, 2, v. 8 vo., London printed, and sold by the author. This fine copy is bound in wrinkled calf, and is in excellent condition. The translator says, "It appears that certain parts of this work have been considered on the Continent as bearing a political construction; and that, in the person of the tyrant Galerius, the character of the present ruler of France (the Emperor Napoleon) is glanced at with a severity as delicate as it is poignant. The conference of Galerius and Diocletian in the 16th Book has been considered as a powerful instance of the species of political animadversion." Cheateaubriand had been given important public positions by Napoleon. He turned traitor when he first saw signs of a weakening of power and published this book, which Louis 18th declared was worth a hundred thousand men to him. I wish to sell it, price \$-500.

### THE GREATEST BOOK EVER WRITTEN ON THE ROMAN LAW

AND THE

### PANDECTS OF JUSTINIAN.

Gluck's Commentary on the Pandects of Justinian, or *Ausführliche erluterung der Pandekten nach heilfeld ein commentar*, with the successive writers Muhlenbruck, Fein, Arndts, Arndts, V. Arnesburg and Buchard, 1790-1891, bringing the Commentary down to include the 40th book of the Pandects. This set includes the *Vollstandiges Sach and Gestz-Register*, (indexes) in four vols. the whole forming a Commentarie le plus complete qui air encore paru sur les Pandects, in 60 vols. \$25.00.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds —The Player—written by himself. Two volumes in one, half red morocco, Philadelphia, 1826. Comprising as the author says, numerous anecdotes relating to fashionable, legal, and political life. Price, \$1 50.



# AN INDEX TO PRINCIPAL LOCAL

...AND...

## HISTORICAL MATTERS.

ARNOLD—The "Benedict Arnold" Soul Liberty in Rhode Island....	49	DORR, Thomas W. Not a pardoned criminal as stated by the Provi- dence Journal .....	77
ARNOLD, Benedict takes to his pri- vate use the Colonial Seal of Rhode Island .....	28	The rottenness of the newspaper talk concerning his trial and sentence .....	89
"ASSET Currency" Sprague's Elixer of 1873 .....	138	DORR War, and the coming war in Rhode Island .....	169
BLACKSTONE river—The Board of Health's report on its purity ques- tioned by U. S. Government.....	146	DRED Scot case in 1854-1858.....	53
BLACKSTONE, Sir W., on Religious Liberty .....	1	DYER, LOUIS. Criticism of his opin- ion that Aquidneck meant "Road or Roads" island.....	193, 207
"BENEFIT of the Clergy" for crim- inals .....	161	DYER, William and Mary (The case of Mary).....	9
CARTER Trial, in 1751, and the "Gib- betting" .....	113, 129	EDWARDS, Jonathan—a specimen of his idea of rewards of religion... ..	205
CARTER Case—Various versions of the Sermon, by MacSparran....	139	GARVIN, Gov. Thanksgiving Proc- lamation refused a reading by the clergyman of the Beneficent Con- gregational Church in Providence.	196
"CHAD" as a Christian name—its origin .....	76	"Naming the Judge" a Political bribery case .....	105
CHAMBERLAIN'S Retaliatory Tariff will kill the "Protection" robbery in this country.....	159, 174	GAS. Prices paid by Consumers in Providence from 1861-1903.....	117
CHRISTIAN Science in a Philadelphia Court .....	100	GORDON, John. The Devlin incident, in connection with the Trial for the murder of Sprague.....	79
CINDERELLA and her Glass Slipper. How the Glass Slipper was in- vented .....	47	HAS a Rhode Island Sheriff power to discriminate in enforcing the laws? Case of White vs. Gov- ernor Garvin .....	134
COAL Miners, and the "Operators"...	17	HAVANA. The Sanitation of, and the result on disease.....	30
COAL Commission Report. Sum- marized .....	52	"HOUSE Fly" a carrier of Disease ridiculed .....	157
COAL by the Basket, a great swindle of the poor in Providence.....	190	INDIAN Names, the attempt to de- fine .....	177, 185
CONNECTICUT. Her present religious condition .....	52	JURY Trials overthrown in Rhode Island .....	207
CONSTITUTION, overthrown by the General Assembly and the Court.	182	LEWIS, Ida. The Newport Heroine.	36
The Courts declare the "Black List" legal, but the "Boycott" illegal .....	141		





LIVING—Tremendous increase in the cost .....	173	dict) .....	49
MACSPARRAN, Rev. Dr. James. Sermon to Carter, about to be Gibbeted .....	113	Politics. Bishop McVickar's views of R. I. Politics.....	50
MACY & Co., case against the Publishers' combination .....	11, 122	Political corruption .....	170
MANIPPUS. Portrait. Dialogue with Charon .....	110	SEWING Machine Tariff Swindle here in Providence.....	166
MASSACHUSETTS Constitution upholds compulsory vaccination, so her courts say.....	103	SLATE Rock—the Legend of the landing of Roger Williams upon..	81
MEDICINE—a Revolution in the practice of. Dr. Shrady on the use of drugs .....	93	SOCIALISTIC Tendencies—an address by Chief Justice Stiness.....	41
MOSQUITO—a Vaccinator of Yellow Fever .....	167	STINESS, Chief Justice—Address on Socialistic Tendencies .....	41
NATICK—The various definitions of this Indian name.....	177	SWINDLING Stock Headings of the <i>Journal</i> exposed .....	191
NOTAQUONCKANET — Mr. Tooker's definition criticised .....	187	"TIMES" (The New York) upholds the practice of making American people pay more than foreign people pay, for American machines..	140
PERRY, Marsden J. Gift of the Sidney S. Rider Collection of Rhode Island History to Brown University .....	165, 153	TOOKER's definition of Notaquonckanet impossible to be correct.....	185
PLUMBER. The case in St. Louis against the Master Plumbers..	70, 121	VACCINATION. Harvard Medical Professors show the outrageous wrong .....	118, 175
PLUNKETT Ancestry, of Pittsfield..	204	The Lock-jaw List.....	126
POLICE Commissions—their election a violation of the Constitution....	39	Deaths from Syphilis and Erysipelas in Providence, 1853-1893.	84
"PROSPERITY" lying .....	190, 191, 197	The Danger Known to Providence physicians in 1811. Still practiced .....	82
PUBLISHERS. The case in New York against the Publishers for unlawful combination .....	11, 122	VACCINE Virus, known to produce Foot and Mouth disease.....	163
QUINBY, John. Tried for calling a Christian Scientist to a sick child.	63	WAGES, the great cut in Rhode Island and of 1903.....	197
RABELAIS, and Boccaccio, obscene literature .....	206	WATKINS, Oliver. Tried; his hanging a religious festival.....	161
RHODE Island Seal. The origin of the design .....	25	WATER Gas in Providence.....	115
Protestants—Enemies of Religious Liberty? .....	33	WHAT Cheare—Name given by Roger Williams to a piece of land before 1641 .....	81
Origin of the name.....	201	WILLIAMS, Roger. The part which religion played in his banishment from Massachusetts .....	187
Political Bribery Geography.....	102	The First to suggest the name of Rhode Island in 1637.....	201
Soul Liberty the Invention of the Arnolds (William and Bene-		Wood measuring in Providence a political outrage .....	147

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